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AND COALS.

hodfarell Woston Recorder.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY NATHANIEL WILLIS, AT NO. 11 CORNHILL, BETWEEN THE SABBATH SCHOOL AND TRACT DEPOSITORIES PRICE \$3,00 A YEAR, OR \$2,50 IN ADVANCE.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1837.

Ecclesiastical.

PASTORAL ADDRESS.

Churches connected with the Conference Churches in Barnstable County.

ed in the Lord,-We are called upon you at a time when a low state of the churches we address are com-ndividuals, so we consider each indi-ember of these churches responsible this state of things so far as it may ited of the church to which he belongs; church is there within our borders

s Heavenly Father; but a consum-evoutly to be wished by the pious be brought about by an habitual of intercourse between his soul and s by bringing his spirit continually with the mind of God, that he is image of God with incre ses. In this way the image of Je-been reflected by "the glorious f the Apostles, the goodly fellow-Prophets, the noble army of Mar-y Jesus the Mediator of the New So important did St. Paul consider at he says: "pray without ceasing," ones also says: "Watch unto The first step in a religious declen-

we our station on the watch-tower world, the flesh and the devil en us and God. Are you sensible not reflect the image of God as your duty and your privilege re-pray to God each one for himself: Thou blessed Spirit in the inward day so long as I live, that when I be morning of the resurrection, I in the liken wof Jesus.

means of ra log-the standard of ety is: the cellivation of a thankful

is such a thing as crying: give, eiving nothing, because we are thankful for blessings already Apostle Paul not only says, "pray asing," but "rejoice evermore," art always full of gratitude to God ercies, you may be always prepared eption of mercies which God condeestow upon his children in answer

means of raising the standard of picty is, to recommend the religion s to the acceptance of our fellow men. be done in two ways, by precept and he done in two ways, by precept and he by precept, we make men 'nc-sith Christ, by example, we more cept him in all his mediatorial offices, never address ourselves to precept, lect of example, lest we deny the gleet of example, lest we deny the t bought us. Our perfect Exemplar lited the action to the word, and could the with the utmost propriety say: "Let the so shine before men that they may regood works, and glorify your Father to be say; "See to it that you

beaven.

the whole world in the field of your ef-Bat, beloved we need many tongues in to proclaim Christ from pole to pole; theless he not dismayed. God is pouring 8 Spirit on our Colleges and qualifying gmen to go far hence among the Gentiles, in whom you may if you will, preach and whose lives will be just such com-aries on the word of the cross as you could be addish to your fellow singers at home ablish to your fellow sinners at home Many well qualified to preach the

See to it that you em-

y-glass through which we may see Pagans standing on the brink of a id no one to call upon them to stop and listen to the overtures of mercy sciffed Saviour before they make the geinto the gulf, out from which there Beloved, if you who are s spy-glass will not furnish yourit, then, in the name of God pro-our children. Let your whole soul ito the work of saving souls from ie for himself, and all for God, and h in grace will be more rapid.—" He th shall be watered himself." "The world." The Education, the Tract, Missionary, the Bible and Foreign

Societies, God has raised up to be. They are now in the field, put-sickle and pressing the golden their bosoms. As the colors of the ngled together in equal proportions be one beautiful color of white, so es compose but one sacramenta ed by one heart beating high wit

d, and aiming at one end, the glory the salvation of a lost world. ise all these angels of mercy to a rid, will cost you some self-denial. k how much of your earthly sub ought to contribute towards the be gospel? Listen then to a story as the Rev. Mr. Brown of St. Petersceting in behalf of the American city of New York.

as an aged woman in the county otland, who earned her bread by d out of the pittance thus obtained, regularly brought to the lady in the her humble contribution towards Missions. But as she was now coming infirm, the lady on one of ter warmly commending her zeal, er that she was now advanced in ealth was often delicate, and that

As the churches we address are comaindividuals, so we consider each indimember of these churches responsible
for this state of things so far as it may
dicated of the church to which he belongs;
hat church is there within our borders
Gal is blessing ever so much, of whom
not be said:—you have been in a low
and are in danger of being in a low state
Hear us, then, beloved, while we inwho one for himself to listen to a recital
means ordained by God for raising the
dot of personal piety amonyst us, and the
lay of addressing ourselves to this work
at delay.

To such an one bold on, so long as
the holds out, or as long as you can, instead
of retaining him only long enough to cnable
you to measure him from head to foot, and
then to drop him because, forsooth he is
one your favorite preacher. Beloved brother,
this is the very way to break up your church, if
of others have itching ears like yourself, which
are son gratified, and we have reason to think
they will have, for example is contagious:
then there will be as many contending parties
amongst you as your church has had ministers
to preach for you, with a view to a settlement
amongst you, and you cannot take neutral
ground in the contest where and complains of
the other for sending his favorite minister
away. In the mean time your church will acquire such a fickle character in the eyes of
candidates of the right stamp, as will lead
them to refuse to candidate among you, and
after having been awhile supplied for a few
Subbaths at a time by wandering Levites travelling about for their health, and others in Subbaths at a time by wandering Levites trav-elling about for their health, and others in health who shrink away from taking upon themselves the weighty responsibilities of the pastoral office, men of sense who make no pre-tensions to religion will get sick of this state of pastoral office, men of sense who make no pretensions to religion will get sick of this state of things and attend public worship elsewhere. The Spirit of God will be grieved, and the church will become extinet. Can you be growing in grace while you are doing your part to bring about such a state of things? If your pastor is useful, hold up his arms by your prayers. Be not in the habit of listening to complaints against him which may be whispered in your ears by some cold hearted professor of religion. These complaints are the temptations of the devil; once yield to them and your pastor's hold on your affections is gone, and this is what pleases the devil exceedingly, especially if there is a prospect of a revival of religion amongst you. Prize a useful pastor as above all price. Do not be afraid of him; if he has faults, and what mortal man is, sinless, tell him of them affectionately, for by so doing he will amend and his usefulness be increased. Above all, while on the Sabbath you hang on his lips, lift up to God silent ejacyou hang on his lips, lift up to God silent ejac-ulations for the blessing of Jehovah on those of his hearers, not forgetting yourself among them all, to whom he may address words fitly spoken. Bring to your pastor's study those whose minds are seriously impressed by the word preached, and whose impressions have heen deepened by your instrumentality, for in so doing you will cheer the soul of your spiritu-

a guide and save your own.

We come now to the consideration of the necessity of addressing ourselves to the work of raising the standard of personal piety without delay.

It is necessary that we address ourselves to It is necessary that we address ourselves to this work without Jelay in order to approve ourselves to Christ at the last day. A charge is entrusted to our hands by our biessed Lord to be holy as He is holy; we betray this trust if we spend one idle moment in our Master's service. Our Saviour improved every inch of His time in glorifying God by holding constant communion with the Spirit of his heavenly Father, and in untiring efforts to do good to the souls of men. We cannot expect to be greeted with His smiles when He calls upon us in the presence of an assembled universe to render an whole world in the field of your ef- presence of an assembled universe to render an

presence of an assembled universe to render an account of our stewardship, if it should then be proved that we have not done our work well.

It is necessary that we address ourselves to the work of raising the standard of personal piety without delay, in order to approve ourselves to our own consciences. When we are idle in our Master's vineyard we suffer the rebukes of His vicegerent within us; and happy is that soul who, under these rebukes can say, let this righteous monitor, suite on, 'it's "like" let this righteous monitor smite on, 'tis " like

days that we may apply our hearts unto wis-don;" and as the names of our Pilgrim Fa-thers are remembered with delight by their don;" and as the names of our Figrun Fa-thers are remembered with delight by their pious sons, so our names will be embalmed in the bosoms of unborn generations. Finally, brethren, the time is short. This all will ad-mit. Then wait not to be moved to duty by sympathy, at whose control we may be led on to evil a well to good, but let moral principle to evil as well to good, but let moral principle move each for himself, to duty now, just as much as if he was the only Christian universe, and the destiny of a world either for bliss or for woe, depended on the manner he spent his precious time. Beware of a mis-named piety which comes and goes by fits and

The Ministry.

starts, but let your path be "like the shining light, which shineth more and more to the per feet day."

DR. CHALMERS AS A PREACHER.

From an article in the last number of the Biblical Repository, by Mr. Sam'l G. Brown, Andover. The manner of Dr. Chalmers, like every thing else about him, is peculiar. His face, before he speaks, looks long and dull, but as he rises, it shortens, and is lighted up till it glows with animation and earnestness ecent is the broad Scotch, and in the delivery of his eermons, his body is bent forward or the pulpit, his right hand strongly grasping his white handkerchief is constantly occupied in one vehement up-aud-down gesture, while his left, placed upon the paper, carefully follows the lines; as it were holding the iron while he strikes. So intensely is he engaged, that his voice often rises almost to a scream, and breaks, and with the perspiration rolling from his fore-head, he is sometimes so exhausted as to be obliged to rest, and even to give out a few

verses of a hymn to be sung. The pause how-ever seems only to increase the already excited interest of his hearers, instead of diminishing it. When he delivered his astronomical dis-courses in the Tron church at Glasgow, not

was this. 'Indeed, madam, I could spin until the axle of my wheel be hot, to enable me to give more.' Beloved, go and do likewise."

Another means of raising the standard of personal piety is, personal effort to secure the permanent labors of a pastor of the right stamp; By a pastor of the right stamp, we mean one of common sense, whose whole soul is in his Master's work, and who desires to labor the with you in word and in doctrine so long as his usefulness continues, or till God calls him where his sphere of usefulness will be en-

I here is great sympathy between the preacher and all his hearers, of whatever rank or condition; and when he descends from the pulpit they flock around him, to press his hand and receive his kind inquiries.

With this notice of his manner, meagre in-

With this notice of his manner, meagre in-deed when we long for so much more, when we long ourselves to hear him, to catch his eye, to feel his inspiration, to shake his hand, we proceed to suggest the few thoughts which have occurred to us on his characteristics as a

The first characteristic of his sermons, which we will mention, is their unity. His text suggests one main idea, and he is betrayed by no love of display, compelled by no lack of thought, to drag in a score of other subjects, to excite the admiration of his hearers, or eke out the

Lord Lyttleton, the younger, in giving a hunorous account of Parson Adams, makes him lescribe one of his sermons in these words. It was the best discourse I had to my back. It was divided into three parts; the first was taken from Clarke, the second from Abernethy, and the third was composed by myself; and the two practical observations were translated from a Latin sermon, preached and printed at Oxford in the year of our Lord 1735. It had four beginnings and seven corclusions; by the help of which, I preached it, with equal suc-cess, on Christmas day, for the benefit of a charity, at a florists' feast, an assize, an archdeacon's visitation, and a funeral, besides com-mon occasions." There have been preachers, of whose sermons, this would hardly be an exaggerated description, but Dr. Chalmers is not one of them. His discourses were just the op-posite of this. He never borrowed, never ram-bled. It could never be said of him, that "his text would suit any sermon, and his sermon any text." Every sermon is individual, and complete. Does he preach from the words, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them?" he confines simself to the "Great Christian law of recirocity between man and man." Does he in-roduce as his subject, the love of money? then troduce as his subject, the love of money. Some he preaches on the love of money. Some preachers with bewildered, or weak, or de-ranged minds, have viewed every possible shade of Christian privilege or duty, every dec-trine or precept, every song, every prophecy, every historic record, in the blazing light of single truth, which to them has seemed the foundation, and corner stone, and top stone, of orthodoxy. One such we remember, with whom original sin was the grand hobby. Not a sermon did he preach, in his latter years, which did not body forth in outlines dim or distinet, the favorite doctrine. If he announced his subject as the atonement, or the persever-ance of the saints, or election, or regeneration, he concluded alike with original sin. Whether the occasion was fast or thanksgiving, the duties of the Sabhath or a weekly lecture, national calamities or a private funeral, his thoughts gradually inclined from the chosen theme, till they flowed easily in the deeply

We sinned all,

might have been his universal text, as it was, in the main, the burden of his discourses. Far otherwise did Dr. Chalmers preach. His subjects were as various as his sermons, and when he had said all he wished on the chosen one, he ended. He preached not because "he wanted to say something, but because he had some-thing to say."

His manner of developing a subject is pecutis manner of accepting a stogger is pecu-liar. He frequently omits all numerical heads, or introduces them with as little abruptness as possible. Perhaps he thought these angles and projections to fasten attention upon, too little co-isistent with the flowing line of beauty. remain great commandment of the law is "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as its good and the last losing our bears and your near its near to us by acts of kind-Belaved, while your neighbor around eperishing in sin before your eyes, leading in the delay, that we may approve the source when from runders and your hearts and and rest under its shade. And as we have said without metaphor, it is the oak which he un-folds. He does not weave the ivy among it branches, though the sight would be beautiful, nor plant in its top the parasitic misletor-though a druid might therefore worship at it

Perhaps no sermon will afford a better illus tration of many of the foregoing remarks, that that on the text, "Therefore all things what soever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them, for this is the law and the prophets." According to the preacher's inter-pretation of this verse, our obligation to do for ar neighbor is exactly equal to our wish that e should do for us. All things whatsoever yo would that men should do to you, do ye even he should do to us, do ye even so to them. Do you covet half your neighbor's fortune? you are bound by the Christian law of reciprocity, to give him half of yours. Do you wish to burden him with the support of your family? you are bound to support his to an equal extent. But does not this prostrate the whole system of social intercourse? This is the law and the prophets. Is there then no means left by which we may escape the loss of our possession? There is but one, and that quite as simple as the command. You must confine your wishes within proper limits. You ish to burden him with the support o must love your neighbor as yourself. must love your neighbor as yourself. In more selfish you are, the tighter does this, law bind you. The more you grasp after, the more you must give. If on the contrary, you wish nothing from others, neither, as far as this precept is concerned, are you required to bestow any thing upon them. If your desires are neither selfish nor ungenerous, neither will the obligation of this precept bind hard upon you. If you would not burden others, you need not be burdened yourself. "Moderate," he says, be burdened yourself. "Moderate," ne says,
"your own desires of service from others, and
you will moderate in the same degree, all your
duties of service to others, which are measured
by these desires." "The commandment is
quite imperative, and there is no escaping from

reducing this verse to a moderate and practi-cable requirement, and that is just to give up-selfishness, just to stifle all ungenerous desires, just to moderate every wish of service or liber-rality from others, down to the standard of what is right and equitable." This rule the preacher applies to the rich and the poor, teachin; the former to be generous, and the latter not to be rapacious.

Home Missions

AFFLICTION SANCTIFIED.

Extract from the quarterly report of a Missionar of the M. M. S. Sept. 28, 1837.

**** * Perhaps before this you may have heard of my great affliction. The Lord has taken away my beloved wife. Yet he did it in the midst of mercy and kindness. Her death has been already the means of extensive good among my people, and we hope that it is still working silear, but effectually upon the hearts of many. My heart bleeds, and yet I am comforted; now I can appreciate that Scripture which says, "It is good to be afflicted."

CONNECTED EVENTS.

About the middle of July, we had favorable indications among my people, and from that to the present, the Lord has been manifestly in our midst, building up his own people in the faith and hopes of the gospel, and in converting signess from the error of their way into faith and hopes of the gospel, and in converting sinners from the error of their ways, unto the truth as it is in Jesus. About twenty are hopefully converted, and about the same number now attend the inquiry meeting. All has been done without excitement. We had no extraordinary means used. Our Sabbath School is nearly doubled in numbers, and greatly improved in spirit; the Bible Class has increased, and the attendance on the means of grace is full. Temperance maintains its ground. Indeed things have never looked so favorable as at present. My congregation is favorable as at present. My congregation is nearly doubled during the last six months. Pray for me and my dear people."

REMARKS.

1. The personal afflictions of Christ's ministers may well be endured with patience, when their results upon the interests of Zion, are thus distinctly marked. Indeed, they are never sent, but with merciful designs, both toward the faithful pastor and his affectionate flock.

2. Though such revivals of religion as have 2. I hough such revivals of religion as have cheered the heart of Zion in ofter years are not now enjoyed, yet we have evidence that the Lord's hand is not shortened that it cannot save, nor his ear heavy that it cannot hear. There are still indications of his presence in of thunder and fire, but of the still small voice, saying effectually, "This is the way, walk ye

3. All who are laboring, and denying them-5. All who are taboring, and denying them-selves, that they may feed the flock of God, scattered over the mountains of Zion, have great reason for gratitude that their labors and self-denials are not in vain in the Lord. They cast their bread upon the waters, but they find it again. As they sow, so they reap. Thou-sands are made heirs of the kingdom of God, through their instrumentality—and thousandrough their instrumentality—and thousan are shall yet be brought into the kingdo rough the same instrumentality continued

faith and love,
4. Our Missionaries and their churches need an interest in the prayers of all who love Christ. Their trials are not only numerous, but in some respectspeculiar. They have diffi-culties to contend with, arising from their weakness and from "many adversaries, weakness and from "many adversaries," which more firmly established churches have not. Shall they not always be remembered then, in the prayers of Zion.

5. Among all the objects of Christian be-nevolence, none is more liable to be overlooked

at a time of general difficulty like the present, than that of Home Missions; and yet none can be overlooked with greater hazard to the highest interests of our beloved country, or of the wide world. May it never be forgotten! S.

purpose, and the church was on the point of rielding to discouragement, when Deacon after much prayer and deliberation in item of the necessities of the case, having ounted the cost, came forward and the responsibility, in humble dependence on the grace of God, of erecting a house for his worship. To effect this object he sold his little farm, receiving for it about \$1,000 in cash or materials for building and labor, taking mortgage for the security of perhaps an equal sum, the use of which was to be paid in pro-duce for the support of himself and wife. Thus provided for, at the age of about sixty-seven years, he commenced with his disposable the contemplated building. He proared what aid his means would command and worked with his own hands in its erection and worked with his own hands in its erection-and when his money was exhausted in procur-ing provisions for the laborers employed, he took the meat from his own barrel to supply them, and solicited additional supplies from neighboring towns, and lived himself without meat for many weeks, that the house of the Lord night be builded. He was prospered in his pudgetaking, and in less than two years his undertaking, and in less than two years from the time of commencing the work, he had the pleasure of meeting, with the beloved church and congregation whom he had so faithfully served, in a neat little stone church, the result of the blessing of God upon his own decision, economy, self-denial, and perseverance. There it stands an ornament to the neighborhood, for whose spiritual benefit it neighborhood, for whose spiritual benefit it has been erected, and a beautiful specimen of neatness, economy and durability. The exnas neen erected, and a beautiful specimen of neatness, economy and durability. The ex-pense of this house, allowing a fair price for the personal labor of the venerable Deacon, in addition to what he expended of his own means and what he solicited and procured from oth-ers, was about \$2,500, and this I was told is quite genul to the full value of the scale servi-

uite equal to the full value of the real estate owned by the male members of the church; "Having succeeded in the erection of a house of worship, Deacon S. was not weary in well doing. His self-denying labors were next di-rected to the support of the minister. In ad-dition to \$25 which he subscribed towards the which a little indulgence in the feebleness in the Tron church at Glasgow, not course in the Tron church at Glasgow, not course in the Course in the Tron church at Glasgow, not course in the Course in the Tron church at Glasgow, not course in the Course in the Tron church at Glasgow, not course in the Course in the Tron church at Glasgow, not course in the Course in the Tron church at Glasgow, not course in the Course in the Tron church at Glasgow, not course in the Course in the Tron church at Glasgow, not course in the Course in the

selfishness. There is one way of being relievel of the premises, principally by his own labor, ed from such a burden. There is one way of reducing this verse to a moderate and practificing liberality and perseverance of the vene-"Having heard this account of the self-sacri-ficing liberality and perseverance of the vene-rable Deacon in his endeavors to sustain the church amid so many discouragements, I sought an interview with him. I found him cherishing all the simplicity of purpose which the preceding facts would seem to indicate. "I am sixty-eight years old," said he, "and feel that I have but a short time to labor for Christ in the caret," and added the heds in-Christ in the earth," and added that he desired to be wholly devoted to his service."

Romanism.

PAPAL DESPOTISM.

We have received, says the Editor of Zion's Watchman, a pamphlet, containing a particular account of a correspondence which has recently taken place between the Trustees of the St. Joseph's (Catholie) Church in this city, and the Rev. John Dubois, Catholie Bishop of New York, relative to the removal of the Rev. Mr. Quinn from the rectorship of the Church a'ove named by Bishop Dubois. From this pamphlet we learn the following particulars:

1. That the Rev. Mr. Quinn was very popular and well received by the congregation of St. Joseph's Church.

St. Joseph's Church. St. Joseph's Church.

2. That, in the opinion of the Trustees, the Rev. Dr. Pise was the principal cause of the Bishop's hostility to Mr. Quian.

3. That a Catholic Bishop has an EXCLUSIVE

s. That a Cathone Dishop has an exellestive Right to remove a priest from any church in his diocess, and the Bishop is "surprised" when any of the church or congregation presume to ask of him, in the most respectful terms, the reasons for what he does.

4. That the salary of a Catholic priest cannot be fixed by the people to whom he ministers, without the congurrace of the Bishop.

isters, without the concurrence of the Bishop, 5. That Bishop Dubois and the Trustees of St. Joseph's church are at issue on a matter of fact. If the latter are correct the bishop has

stated what he knew to be false. 6. A Catholic Bishop has power to deprive any Church in his diocess of a clergyman, and to close the doors of the church—This Bishop Dubois has done in the case now under notice. 7. That a meeting of pew holders in Catho-

lie churches cannot be held without the Bishop's permission.
8. That Catholic priests are not always, at least, dependent on the people to whom they minister for support; hence, says Bishop Du-

hois, "you may reduce them to beggary, (by witholding their salaries) but I WILL FREE THEM FROM THAT DEGRADATION, and give you o clergyman at all."

9. That, though the Trustees of St Josephs

Church do not pretend to question the anti-Christian power exercised over them by Bishop Dubois, yet, the correspondence which has passed between them and the Bishop argues well for them and the cause of Christianity. It shows that a portion of the Catholic commannity in this city, are beginning to think for themselves; may the number be increased a themselves; may the number be thousand fold. - N. Y. Chr. Intel.

PORTUGUESE IDOLATRY & SUPERSTITION.

As I entered the town of Mirandella, a cir-cumstance occurred which gave a melancholy proof of the besotted slavery in which the minds of the Portuguese peasantry are held by their ciergy. An alarm had been given; the bells were all set in furious motion; every body was running through the steet towards one place. I left my horse with the servant, and proceeded along with the scattered crowd. Every face was wo-begone—as though some dire calamity such as a fire or an earthquake had occurred The numbers of the people increased as I al-vanced. We arrived at the principal church, I pushed my way into it and there the most piteous lamentations assailed my ears. The knees, tears were streaming down the old ple's checks, and the crowd beating breasts in sorrow. The cause of this me ing was not an earthquake, though it was uflagration. However it was neither th church nor the priest that was burned, but the doll-dress figure of the Virgin Mary, which had caught fire from the carclessness of the church elerk, in allowing a lighted candle that he held

Infidelity.

REASONS FOR RENUNCIATION.

The following reasons were assigned by a reclaimed infidel for renouncing Deism and nbracing Christianity.

1. That I never saw, heard, or read of, any man, woman or child, that was reformed, ei-ther in whole or in part, by embracing the prin-

2. That I have known hundreds, heard of ands, who have been reformed by embra-

cing Christianity.

3. That I have known industrious and sober men, who, by imbibing the principles of deism, almost instantly became desperately wicked, and, in many instances, dangerous members of

4. That I have known many deists, and many scoffers at religion, speedily and effectually turned from the most abandoned practices, by the preaching of the gospel, to a life of righte-ousness, which showed itself by sobriety, in-dustry, charity, brotherly kindness, and univer-

sal philanthrophy.

5. That I do not recollect ever hearing but one deist profess to believe in a future state of rewards and punishments.

6. That I never met with a man who pro-fessed to be a real Christian, but what built his

principle hopes upon the reality of a future 7. That I cannot, in all deistical writings. find any law to prevent wickedness and en-courage virtue, with rewards and punishments

annexed thereto, 8. That in Scripture all the crimes that mar can possibly commit, are under the severes penalties, forbid, and every possible virtue in ulcated and encouraged, by promises of eter-

nal and exceeding great rewards. en deists, and read of many, 9. I have seen seen deists, and read of many, who, at the apparent point of death, were seized with the most horrible despair, uttering the most hitter reflections against themselves for their total neglect of those duties commanded in he gospel. But who ever heard or read

of a Christian, at the hour of death, despairing of the mercy of God, because he had all his life-time rejected deism, and shunned the com-pany of its professors? Or even when long, fierce diseases had sh. ken the nervous system, and raging fevers inflamed the blood, have ever been so far deranged as to wish they had never been born, for not rejecting the Bible as a wicked and mischievous invasition in the a wicked and mischievous imposition on the human race?

Whole No. 1140.

The same reason would be good for renoun-Universalism, which is but another name

Revivals.

O LORD, REVIVE THY WORK!

Union of Ministerial and Christian effort for the sulvation of sinners.

In the month of January, 1837, the following notice appeared in several of the religious papers in New York.

pers in New York.

"By leave of Divine Providence, there will be public worship on Saldath, the 22d inst., and on the following Sabbath, viz. the 29th inst, at half past 10 o'clock, A. M., at 3 P. M., and at 7 in the evening; also on each intervening week evening, viz. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, in the control of the Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, in the following churches. (Here followed a list of 26 churches of different religious denominations.) All are respectfully requested to attend at such of the above places of worship as may be convenient, unless engaged, at the specified times, in the public worship of God in other places."

"Thou meetest those that remember thee in thy way."—Isuiah 64; 5.
Preparatory to these meetings, a Tract on-

Preparatory to these meetings, a Tract entitled, Lord, Revive thu Work, was extensivetitled, Lord, Revice thy Work, was extensively circulated through the city by the Tract visiters, nearly 1,000 of whom were at that time
engaged; several churches set apart days for
fasting and prayer; a spirit of fervent supplieation for the effusions of the Holy Ghust seemed to prevail, attended with a deep sense of the
utter inability of man to impart visiters, as well
as other Christians, went out into the lanes
and alleys of the city, if possible to bring all
under the sound of the preached gaspel. Durunder the sound of the preached gospel. During the meetings, which, in some of the churches, continued for several weeks, (evenings only,) pastors preached to their respective congregations with great faithfulness and unction, and the arm of the Lord was evidently stretches and the fact that the control of the control ed out for the help of his people. The faith of Christians was strengthened, and many sinners were hopefully converted and had a song of praise put into their lips. Accessions were made to nearly all the churches which engaged in the work. Precious days! when will they return!

Why might not such a union of ministerial and Christian effort be attended with a similar dessing through our land? Could pastors or their neople commence the coming New Years in a better way? Let places of worship he opened, and let Christians go to their neighbors with the solemn tract and the solemn warning, and urge them to come and hear the gospel preached. Meanwhile, cease not to importune throne of grace, that the windows of heaven

VIVE THY WORK, are as applicable to Christians in other sections of our country as in New York. After illustrating the nature and adantages of a genuine-revival of religion, the

Were the reader asked whether the state of things here described would be desiral be—who does not answer yes? Do you desire it? Your response again is, I do. Permit me then to suggest a few hints, the compliance with which

suggest a few hints, the compliance with which can hardly fail, according to the divine promise, to secure a blessing.

Peay for a Revival.—Ask and we shall receive. By this is not meant that you should occasionally in a cold way request God to grant an effusion of the Spirit. Far from it, Your prayer must be strong desire embodied in importunate petition. "I will not let thee go except thou bless me, I cannot be denied," was the feeling which prevailed with the nogel of the covenant in a time of great need. The me the covenant in a time of great need. The re-

triarch had power with God only as he wrestled and per-severed.

Use arguments with God. Point to the agonized form of his beloved Son in the garden of Gethsemane, and, holding up before the throne of grace the mails, the spear, and the mock purple, inquire if the blood of expiation flowed in vain. By the rending rocks of the Saviour's crucifixion, and the cathquake at his resurrection; by the peal of the last trumpet which will drive worlds from their spheres, and by the final sentence which will be one and by the final sentence which will f eparate the righteous from the wicked; by the vailings of hell, and the shouts of heaven; by the Redeemer's rightful claim to the multitu around you who have been bought and not sealed, redeemed but not rescued; by the hum-ble praises of those who shall be subdued by lying love, and the sympathetic thrill of eesta ey which will pervade all the ranks of glory oy which will pervace an the ranks of glory above—arge your sair; and when you can rea-son no longer, on infinite compassion let it de-volve to perfect your pless. From the closer, from the domestic and social circle, from the assembly of the saints—from morn to night and

assembly of me same—recomment to right and might to morn—let your contrite, glowing indefatigable supplications ascend.

Direct your efforts to promote a revival.—
Begin with yourself. Are you not living in the practice of some known sin? Do you rethe practice of some known sin? Do you re-gard the Lord's day as you ought? What are you attempting with a view to benefit others? Ought you not to be a teacher in Sablanth School or a Tract visiter? Are you chiefly concerned for the spiritual prosperity of your household? Is your property made subservient to the cause of Christ? Do you duly estimate the worth of a human sou!? Are you willing to be reclaimed? Then scrutinize your heart, scrutinize your condet more over the next. scrutinize your conduct, mourn over the pas and reform in future. Spare neither te right eye nor the right hand. Lop of all noxious branches, the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eye, and the pride of life, that your energies may be communicated to strengthen the things that remain, and impart vitality to the fruitful boughs of righteomerses. So your leaf shall not wither, and whatever you do shall prosper.

not wither, and whatever you do shall prosper.
Unite with Christians in vigorous personal
exhortation. While you affectionately lead
the reluctant votary of the world and of pleasme to the house of God and the place of prayer, show him, on the way, the gathering clouds
of divine retribution. Entreat, exposulate,
weep, agonize. It is but a transient struggle;
a captive of Satan is to be rescued, and a crown
of invocations. f immortality awaits the vanquisher and the

inquished,
What minister of Christ, under whose pastoral care is a congregation to be presented at the bar of God; what teacher in Subbath School, the bar of Goet, what feacher in Sabbath School, who has in charge a class of pupils to educate for eternity; what Tract visiter, whose district curbarces are coverted men relying upon his guidance "to escape from hell and fly to heaven;" what parent, (tender, solemn name!) to whom God has said, Take these children

Egypt and at Mount Sinai.

land of Gilgad and Bashan, The shock was felt in

heart of man. Such foul specimens of dishonesty, robbery, cruelty, avarize and amazing selfishness, I

never read or heard of," among those whose lives

were spared. No man would work, except for enor-

mous wages. Sixty dollars were demanded for every

burial, though it required only an hour or two to ac-

complish it. " Nor are the was whit behind the

Moslems in this cold heart; ... ty. I never saw a

Jew helping another Jew, except for money. Not

Jew, Christian nor Turk lifted a hand to assist in a

wounded) except for high wages."

send their children to schools.

work of charity, (the erection of a hospital for the

Valley of the Euphrates .- This is becoming more

and more important and promising as a field of mis-

sionary exertion. Several hundred thousand Nesto-

rian Christians reside in the mountains North of Mo-

sul, and an equal number of Christians of the Chaldean

church. The road through Aleppo, &c. formerly

dangerous on account of wandering Arabs, is now

open, and caravans regularly pass. These oriental

Chris'ians would gladly receive the Scriptures, and

Schools at Beyroot .- The high school may be con-

sidered as well established. The progress of the boys

has been rapid and gratifying. The opposition has assailed this school in vain. Mr. Hebard's course of

lectures on Electricity, &c &c. has been attended not

only by the scholars, but by the first people in B.

with much interest. The scholars receive moral and

religious instruction morning and evening, and the

minds of several of them have become quite enlight-

ened. No conversions have taken place; the showers

of divine grace have not yet been granted. Beside

the high and female schools, two common schools at

B. are slowly filling up, and the school at Tripoli is

Arabic Preaching .- " We indulge the hope that

four of our regular attendants are truly pious." Nor

are these the only persons benefited. The effects of

vine truth are more or less distinctly seen on most

of the regular attendants on the services. The hearts

Preaching and Printing .- English preaching is

statedly maintained also on the Sabbath with great in

terest and profit, and the printing press has issued

CONSTANTINOPLE.

the Lord is here at work; many are awakened to in-

this school remains firm in his determination to sus-

tain this establishment, with Hohannes at its head,

notwithstanding the opposition of the patriarch, bishop

Ecangelicals.-This term is applied to the Amer-

ican Missionaries by the Armenian authorities who

oppose them. Some of the Armenians inquire, " but

do not we receive the gospel? Ans. Yes; but the dif-

ference is, they receive it, and walk according to it,

but we do not." The people can't imagine wha

ground there is, for finding fault with a man who ad-

Mr. Dwight much confidence that God is about to do

great things for the Armenians. There is a state of

preparation, and whenever the light appears, they are

The Reformers .- " It is truly refreshing to see the

number of reformers that the Lord is raising up

scattered in every quarter of the city and suburbs

here, as the result of the labors of Mr. Schauffler las

year. The revival has extended more or less to eight

taining 2000 souls in all, their pastor has hope for

more than half of the persons not children, to have

passed from death to life; the pious are now the ma-

Mesers Houston and Leyborn have removed fro

Scio, to Mane, or, Sparta, agreeably to the instruc

tions of the Board, and the earnest request of Mav-

Athens. It is a rugged and neglected, but interest

ing part of Greece, occupying the range of the Tay-

nesus. 40,000 or 50,000 souls are here scattered

they reached the harbor, and were met on board b

shore, by the Governor, Demarch, Commander in

Chief and many others, with every demonstration of

respect and kindness. "Joy beamed in the counte-

would receive them into our schools." We have in-

deed met with a most extraordinary reception. Not

a whisper of opposition have we heard from any

among 100 villages, of true Spartan descent.

benefit they can from your labors."

nichalis, formerly bey of Mane, now residing at

Olessa .- A powerful work of grace is advancing

among the Armenians themselves. They are for

Expectation .- An Armenian priest, expres

The New School at Hass Koy - M the founder of

of the missionaries are encouraged.

4,200 copies of books and tracts.

heres close to the gospel.

dy to run towards it.

where the Armenians reside."

rity in those villages.

Human Nature .- "There is no flesh in the stony

O. Lord, revive thy work.
Will not brethren in the ministry, of all evangelical denominations, think of this proposal and pray over it? May I not be permitted to ask each one:—Dear brother, would not the numbers of your church be quickened in duty by such an effect? Do not impenitent sinners nuong you need such an effect? The question is not, what will other ministers and churches do, but what ought I and my people to do, HOW OUGHT WE TO COMMENCE THE YEAR 1838 God Almighty have mercy upon our

We have been requested to publish in the Recorder, CIRCULAR.

Bos os, Nov. 7, 1837.

Sin,—The undersigned,—feeling a deep sympathy with the slaves in their privations and sufferings, and wishing to bring out the influence of the triends of averaging out the ence of the friends of evangelical religion, so as to bear more powerfully on the cause of immeland. Convention, to meet in Boston, at such time as the Committee shall bereafter designate, time as the Commutee shall necesiter designars, for the purpose of forming a New England Anti-Slavery Society,—auxiliary to the American Anti-Slavery Society, to be composed of the friends of evangelical sentiments and Christian institutions, and to be conducted on Christian institutions, and to be conducted on Christian institutions.

tian principles.
It is not intended to assume a hostile attitude toward any existing society, but to give an ad-ditional impulse to the cause of emancipation, by bringing out the energies of those who are with us in sentiment, but have serious objections to uniting and cooperating with existing organi-

A movement has been made in this city on -- to be acted on at the contemplated Convention. We believe that by such an organization, both the good of the slave and the cause of piety will be promoted. It will bring out many who have been standing aloof from the anti-slavery cause, because they could not engage in it without countenancing those, who, by their attacks upon the Sabbath, the church and the ministry, are undermining what we consider the basis of this and every other moral movement. And as many of the slaveholders are members of churches who hold the same views of faith and prac-tice as ourselves, we shall be more likely to ex-ert a favorable influence upon them.

The success of the Methodists in their sepa-

rate organization, is a powerful motive to en-courage us to go forward in this matter. By forming associations among themselves, they have embraced anti-slavery principles, without carrying with them extrane us matters. have thus brought their brethren to regard it sin, and only sin, and it is now believed that three fourths of the Methodist clergy in New Eng-land, and about one half in New York and the northwestern states, are decided friends to the

nti-slavery cause. The subscribers are members of Baptist, Methodist, and Congregational churches, and we hope that our brethren in each of these churches will be ready to cooperate with us in this attempt to do away the curse of slavery fro

your views harmonize with ours, will you kind enough to send to the office of the New England Spectator, or to either of the under-signed, your own, with as many other names as you can obtain within twenty days from this

Yours, in the bonds of the Gospel, CHARLES FITCH, JOSEPH H. TOWNE, SCEPHEN G. HILAR, ALBERT NORTON, WM. R. LOVEJOY, JOHN FIELD, Jr. FITZ WM. ROGERS. WM. S. PORTER, NATHL. GRIGGS, WILLARD SEARS, MATTHEW ROFFE, DANIEL M. LEGG, HARVEY NEWCOMB. GEORGE H. DAVIS, GEORGE H. DAVIN,
NATHL L. DAYTON,
WM. A. WALDOCK,
WILLIAM COBB,
ENOCH SUTTON,
HENRY EMERSON,
ABNER R. CAMPBELL,
HENRY W. WEEKS,
BENJ. W. BUSS. JOHN S. KIMBALL, CHARLES M. BRIGGS, AMEN WALDOCK, JOHN GULLIVER, BENJ. W. BUSH, JOHN HARMON ZENAS ALLEN, JOHN S. G. PIKE, SPEPHEN RIDGELY. CHARLES E. FIELD. CHARLES KINGSBURY WILLIAM S. DAMRELL HUMPHR. CHADBOURN SWAIN WINKLEY, GEORGE B. GAVETT, C. HENRY WARNER, JACKSON RICHARDSON J. H. SYMONDS, ABNER HOSMER. NATHL TOLMAN,

The Promble and Constitution are the same as those of the Am. Soc. with two sight additions.

CONSTITUTION New England Anti-S'avery Convention. PREAMBLE.

Whereas the most high God "hath made of one bod all nations of men to dwell on all the face of he cutth," and hata commanded them to love their neighbors as themselves; and whereas our national existence is based upon this principle, as recognised in the Declaration of Independence, that all monare created equal, and that they are end we do by their Greator with certain in denable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;" and whereas, after the lapse of nearly saxy years, since the faith and honor of the American nearly were pledged to this avaysal. the American people were pledged to this avowal, before Alonghry God, and the world, nearly one-sixth part of the nation are held as properly by their tellow-citia-ns; and whereas American slavery is contrary to the principles of natural justice of our republican form of gover ment, and of the Christian points. tristian religion, and is de structive to the pr country, while it is endangering the union and liberties of the state; and whereas nediately to emancipate their slaves, and pla thein under the protection and restraint of wise and either voluntary or by compulsion, can remove this great and increasing evil; and whereas we believe that it is practicable, by appeals to the conscience hearts and interests of the people, to awaken public sentiment throughout the nation, that w be opposed to the continuance of slavery in a part of the republic, and by effecting the spe abolition of slavery, pretent a general conculs and whereas we believe we owe it to the oppress to our fellow-citizens who hold slives. country, to posterity, and to God, to do all that is country, to posterity, and to God, to do all that is lawfully in our power to bring about the extinction of slavery; and whereas we believe that the promotion and speedy triumph of the cause of emancipation, and the prosperity of evangelical religion, demand a new anti-lavery organization in New England, we hereby agree, with a prayerful reliance on the Divine aid, to form ourselves into a society, to be governed by the following CONSTITUTION.

Ant. 1. This society shall be called the New England Anti-Sla ery Society,—auxiliary to the Am. A. S. Society.

Aux. 2. The object of this society is the entire abolition of slavery in the United States. While it admits that each state in which slavery exists has, by the Constitution of the United States, the exclusive right to legislate in regard to its abolition in said state, it shall aim to convince all our fellowby the Constitution of the United States, the exclusive right to logislate in regard to its abolition in said street that it is understandings and conscience, that holding men as issues of danger. On Monday, A. M. there is issues of danger. On Monday, A. M. there is no concented, require its immediate shandomers, without the duty, safety, and best interests of all the duty, safety, and best interests of all the duty safety and serious growing in stabling and serious growing in stabling and serious growing in stabling and the devil's must go down." Thought and interest on the subject are evident.

Mr. Polk.—This colored teacher has deceased, when fifteen miles off Cape Hatteras. Mr. C.

improvement, and by temoving public prejudice, that thus they may, according to their intellectual and moral worth, share an equality with the white, of civil and religious privileges; but this Society will never, in any way, countenance the oppressed in vindicating their rights by resorting to physical force. Aur. 4. Any person of evangelical sentiments

ascenting to the above principles and measures, and contributing statedly to the lands of the Society, may be a member of this Society, and entitled to vote at its meetings.

Art. 5. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary a Treasurer, and a Board of Managers, course and of the above, and not less

of Managers, comp sed of the above, and not less than ten other members of the Society, six of whom, at least, shall reside in Boston. They shall be annually elected by the members of the Society, and five shall constitute a quorum.

Aut. 6. The President shall preside at all meet-Art. 6. The President shall preside at an investing of the Society; or, in his absence, one of the Vice Presidents or, in their absence, a President proten. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the Society. The Recording Secretary shall netify all meetings of the Society, and of the Board of Managers, and shall be seen to be secretary shall netify all meetings of the Society.

keep records of the same in separate book. The Treasurer shall collect the subscriptions, make pay-ments at the direction of the Board of Managers, and present a written and audited account to acnny the annual report.
r. 7. The Annual meeting of the Society shall be held in Boston on

Ast S. Any anti-slavery society, or association,

Ast 8. Any anti-slavery social founded on the same principles, may become and founded on the same principles, may become and founded on the same principles of the P founded on the same principles, may become auxiliary to this Society. The officers of each Auxiliary Society, shall be ex-afficio members of the Farent In-titution, and shall be entitled to deliberate and vote in the transaction of its concerns.

Aux. 9. This Constitution may be amended at any annual meeting of the Society, by a vote of two thirds of the members present, provided the amendments preposed have been previously submitted, in writing, to the Board of Managers.

Shipwreck.

From the New York Observer THE STEAMBOAT HOME.

Amid the general gloom and distress oned throughout this community, by the loss of the steamboat Home, great interest has been felt in many circles on y circles on account of the pre-of the Rev. George Cowles wife, who perished in that disaster. Were their loss a private affliction only, great and irreparable as it is to immediate relatives, the following facts would never be obtruded h secresy, and "knoweth its own bitter-It had fallen, however, to their lot to occupy an important station in the church of Christ; they were extensively known and loved; a very numerous and affectionate people over whom they long and faithfully watched deplore their loss; and it has been impossible to furnish a full and satisfactory reply to all the letters which have been written for infor-mation concerning their melancholy end, by "Zion's friends and ours." Under these circumstances I have taken the liberty of requesting you to publish the following facts, as most convenient method of communicating the same to their many friends; hoping at the same time that some of them may not be without interest to all who live in expectation of the com-ing of the Son of Man, as they afford another testimony to the reality and stability of that estimony to the reality and stability of that upport which Christ extends to his followers, hour of peril and death.

Mr. and Mrs. C. arrived in this city Sentember 22d, intending to pass the winter with a brother and sister in Augusta, Georgia. They were long doubtful what means of coneyance to choose. They had a most decided reyaine to choose. In eye if a most decided aversion to a passage in the steamhost. Indeed, such had always been their strong and invincible dread of the sea, that they would have chosen to journey the whole distance by land, if it had not been thought unsafe to travel so early in the season through the low coun-tries of the South. During their visit in this city, the Home completed her second trip from Charleston; the first in 62, the last in 64 hours. Charleston; the first in 03, the last in 04 noirs. The speed, comfort, and safety of this boat were so highly extolled, that both were led to thick more seriously of taking passage on her return; and after a personal inspection of her modations, and learning that on previous passages she had taken the inner chi voiding Cape Hatteras altogether, their berths

narkably fine in this city; many who had night, and on rising Tuesday morning con-gratulated themselves and the voyagers, on ac-count of their safe arrival at Charleston. How great the sh

the Home had foundered at sea, and the large majority of passengers, including Mr. and Mrs. C. were in eternity!

It was the first impulse of all, on recovering

sufficient composite, to converse with the survivors, and obtain from them, if possible, more definite information concerning their particular friends and relatives. The first and only individual who was able to make any report of dividual who was able to make any report of Mr. and Mrs. C. was Mr. Jahez Holmes, an amiable and pious young gentleman of the house of Cornelius Baker & Co. He had no personal acquaintance with either. He knew them not by name. But when told that Mr. C. was a clergyman, he identified him at once describing his dress and that of his wife so ac-curately as to preclude all possibility of his be-ing mistaken. He had considerable conversation with both during the fatal storm; and his recollections of them were the more distinct because of the very remarkable composure which they exhibited; which word, added the same gentleman, failed to express all that their words and countenances indicated. It was something more than composure, it was ha piness, when they spoke of their confidence God!

The characteristic and precious remark made by Mr. C., as overheard by Mr. H. and report ed in the Observer, was enough to remove all those terrific images of distress, and paleness, and runnings to and fro, by which the minds of surviving friends were before agitated by day

remark of Mr. C. referred to above was addressed to the steward and clerk of t boat, to see whom was judged very desirable as he was observed to be in frequent conversation with Mr. and Mrs. C. up to a late he

The steward of the Home was Mr. David M. Milue, the son of a deceased clergyman, and who was saved, in a manner almost mi-

raculous, to rejoice a pious mother, and a sister on missionary ground. From him the following facts were afterwards obtained.

The gale commenced on Sabbath morning, and cantinued to increase all the day. At night the boat labored much and leaked considerable but not be a properly and leaked considerable and leaked considerable but not be a properly and leaked considerable but not be a properly as a properly and leaked considerable but not be a properly as a properly and leaked considerable but not be a properly and a manufacture of the properly and a manufacture of the properly and a sister of

in a constitutional way, to influence Congress to navare that it is a fearful thing to fall into the parameter of the living God, and that the blood of Christ alone can cleanse from sin; in short, what traveller to the unexplored, interminable regions which stretch beyond the borner of time—will not co-operate in a mighty concert of payer and action for a revival of religion?

O, Lord, revive thy work.

Will not brethren in the ministry, of all evan
In a constitutional way, to influence Congress to the congress to the congress to payer and action for a revival of religion?

Will not brethren in the ministry, of all evan
In a constitutional way, to influence Congress to the dath, had of-the ment to the during two years of feeble health, had of-the ment to the during two payers of feeble health, had of-the ment to the physicians that he must die, without a perceptible quickening of his pulse or one distracting fear in his heart; and his side in the very presence of the pallid king, were now, throughout this day of awful suspense, to exemplify the effects of their previous discipline, when suddenly called to face death in one of its most terrific forms.

Beyroot and Jerusalem; but for nearly a month, the must die, without a perceptible quickening of his pulse or one distracting fear in his heart; and his side in the very presence of the pallid king, were now, throughout this day of awful suspense, to exemplify the effects of their previous discipline, when suddenly called to face death in one of its most terrific forms.

An Interesting Season.—Dec. 1. was observed as a day of fasting and prayer throughout the mission into the ministery, of all evan
In a constitutional way, to influence Congress to accounted to the dominate of the must die, without a perceptible quickening of his pulse or one distracting fear in his heart; and his view of Tiberias "is evidently of volcanic origin.

Extent of Injury —Nothing like accurate information has certainly been very violent. All the villages on the east shore of the La throughout this day of awful suspense, to ex-emplify the effects of their previous discipline, when suddenly called to face death in one of its most terrific forms.

Mr. Milne states that he has a more distinct

recollection of Mr. and Mrs. C. than of any other passengers, because of the religious conversation which they addressed to him. In the midst of the perils of that eventful day, Mr. C. who was compelled by sickness to keep his berth, requested Mr. M. to read aloud certain rtions of Scripture, among which was that igularly appropriate and sublime passage, e 24th chapter of Matthew; and then, (many of the passengers gathering around, and listen-ing with profound interest) commended them all to God in audible prayer. Never, says Mr. M. were individuals more perfectly composed than Mr. and Mrs. C. Several distinct times Mr. C. gave vent to his gratitude on account the calminess and peace of his wife, who he had expected would be greatly terrified. Both ex-pressed a great degree of interest for the wel-fare of others. To one individual, the direct inquiry was proposed in the kindest manner of Christian fidelity, whether he was a Christian, and if he did not admit at such a time, that it was of all things safe and important to God for a refuge. Concerning another, in a state of desperation, and under the ence of intoxicating liquors, attered some hor-rible imprecations, Mr. C. remarked, "how imprecations ter would it be for the his soul, than to blasphome The remark was afterwards communi cated to the individual himself, under very af-fecting circumstances. He survived his wife on that dreadful night.

in the afternoon, when it was evident that the boat could not long hold to-gether, Mr. and Mrs. C. who had hitherto deetimed going up, on the plea that their doing so would be of no service were summoned to the dining cabin on the main deck. Mr. M. him-self assisted Mrs. C. out of her berth, and again heard her declare, when dressing for her death, her joy and sense of security in confiding or Abnighty love. To him the remark was made by Mr. C. "He that trusts in Jesus is safe, even amid the perils of the sea."

At 8 o'clock in the evening, when nearing At 8 o'clock in the evening, when nearing the shore, another effort was made to lighten the boat by bailing. And as it was necessary for all to aid, the ladies and among them Mrs. C. formed a line for passing the empty buckets, in which occupation her cheerful appearance was observed by many, and tended not a little to inspire others with hope. Mr. C. expressed regret that, owing to his great feebleness, he was unable to afford much aid, but seated on a trunk, did what he could, in passing the empty trunk, did what he could, in passing the empty pails. Notwithstanding all their exertions, the leak gained very rapidly, the fire under the boilers had long ago been extinguished, the en-gines were useless, the cabin floor was deeply flooded, and all further effort was abandoned. All was silence; most were providing them-selves with whatever presented the least hope of safety. Mr. and Mrs. C. sat together in calm expectation. At ten minutes before 11, the boat struck. The moon was shrouded by thick clouds, but it was not so dark, but that the shore could be seen at the distance of a quarter of a mile. Orders were immediately quarter of a mine. Orders were immediately given for all the passengers to go forward. A life-line was passed from the bow aft, to which they were advised to cling in a sudden emer-gency. Mr. C, was seen to go forward with his arm around his wife. They were seen no more. Probably, the first breaker which struck the boat, after she swung to the sea, swept them together to their watery grave. "Love-ly were they in their lives, and in death they were not divided." Who can doubt that it would have been the choice of both, if either refuge at the same moment. Blessed be God for all those calm supports which He extended to them in prospect of death-elevating the one above the reaction a more than ordinary timidity, and thus comforting the hearts of many on sleepless pillows, when the dark and driving storm carries their frighted thoughts to the se We have the melancholy satisfaction of a ding that the body of Mrs. C. was found to

morning after the fatal disaster, carried residence of Mr. William Howard, of her shrouded by the humane hands of Mrs. H. and ther ladies, whose tender and feeling conduct led, thus deserves the highest praise of the community, as it has evoked the blessing of many bleeding were secured.

On Saturday afternoon, Oct. 7th, they were accompanied to the boat, in more than ordinary health and spirits, excepting some natural tears on leaving home and friends, and, (in the case of one, there can be no doubt.) because of the rintinctire and unparalleled fear when upon the vester.

For several successive days the weather was be transmitted. Every possible measure was taken immediately after hearing of the shipwreck, to ascertain whether the remains of these two had been identified, and to obtain such information as would facilitate their removal, at a proper time, to a resting place beof their sais arrival at Charleston.

A great the shock, when, on the subseside those graves at home, which the
Tuesday, the awful tidings arrived that people over whom they were placed, have al-ready signified their wish to erect a monument to their memory, in the quiet church-yard, where, with funeral rites, they had deposited o many of their flock. But their record is or igh; their memory will live in the warm and oving hearts of thousands.

New York, Nov. 1st, 1837. BOSTON RECORDER. Friday, Nov. 10, 1837.

MISSIONS of the AMERICAN BOARD.

Abstract from the Missionary Herald, for Nov SYRIA AND THE HOLY LAND.

An Earthquake .- On the first day of this yes

(1837) one of the most violent and destructive earth-

and rebuilding; twelve persons were killed and 30

wounded. The village of Ramash is utterly ruined;

30 killed. At Jish, not a house remains standing;

235 perished. Safet is no more. This was the city set upon a hill," to which our Saviour alluded

n his sermon on the mount. Out of 5000 Jews and

Christians here, 4000 were killed, and not far from

1000 Musselmans. At Tiberias, the destruction was

not so great. Out of 2,500 about 700 perished. Sa

fet was built on the declivity of a mountain,-Tibe-

rias, on a level plain. Luby, is one ghastly heap of

uins. 143 killed. Segara, lost 50 of its 200 inhabi-

tants; and here, as at Luby, all the houses were de-

stroyed. At Arana, 190 persons perished, and many

punkes was felt, that Syria ever experienced. In have 600 scholars." WESTERN APRICA Beyroot, little injury was sustained; some house however were cracked, others thrown down, and a An unhappy disagreement arose between the few persons wounded. At Sidon, from 70 to 100 Natives and the Colonists, as Mr. Wilson states in a oses were altogether or in part thrown down; nearletter of Feb. 7, which were at one time a most sely all were badly cracked, and seven persons killed. rious and threatening aspect, arousing 500 savages to In Tyre, the destruction was far greater; not even the the fell purpose of revenge and destruction. It was best houses will be habitable without tearing down however happily and effectually settled by the promp

> mirable tact and courage on the occasion. Result on the Mission .- The confidence of the na tives in the mission has not been shaken; "they cling more closely to us as their friends than ever."

and cool interference of Mr. W. who displayed ad-

Progress of the Cause .- The people are in great numbers, suspending their ordinary labors and an ments on the Sabbath, and are avowedly determined for the future, to be constant attendants on religious instruction. In the hearts of some, the inquiry has sprung up, what shall we do to be saved. The Lord's Supper; after which, exhortations were ad- tation of some of the most efficient practice. chools are visited by the influences of the Spirit. The son of an influential man gives satisfactory eve

in the Seminary .- 4. Communion at the several stations. Eight were admitted to the church, seven of them students. Meetings were continued, till the close of the 7th. "Some we have good reason to believe are converted."

Affliction .- The loss of Mr. Stevens is deeply felt. He possessed a mature judgment and remarkable decision of character, a holy intrepidity in facing dangers. He communed much with God. Christ our rock, was pre-eminently his theme.

Mercies .- Uninterrupted health and prosperity creasing satisfaction in the observance of the Sab bath by Europeans. The chapel well filled with attentive hearers. The Sabbath was never so observed before in Canton. Various religious exercises, prayermeetings, &c. are well attended during the week. Labors .- Mr. Bridgman is still engaged in the re

ision of the Scriptures in Chinese, preparing Tracts, editing the Chinese Repository and preaching. The whole New Testament and parts of the Old have gone to press. Twenty tracts have been prepared. More than 300,000 pages exclusive of the Repos have been printed. Mr. Parker is in the hospital Mr. Dickinson takes Mr. Stevens' place in the explorng expedition.

More Laborers .- Two missionaries and two phy ians are very much needed for Canton and Macao mediately, and a great number, not exceeding 100, for the Indian Archipelago, Formosa, Loo Choo and

Difficulties .- The language is uncommonly diffi cult to learn. The ignorance of the people is extreme. Their religion or superstition is most wild. They are vers and polygamists.

Encouragement .- A small school, kept for two ears, 40 more or less attending the last year; the cholars learn to read and write English, and their own language. Between 30 and 40 attend worship on the Sabbath. One or two instances of hopeful RECENT INTELLIGENCE.

Constantinople .- Aug. 1. The health of Mr. Dwight

and his three surviving children, good. Madras.-Religious prospects encouraging. 400 orshippers, Sabbath mornings.

BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSIONS. Abstract from the Baptist Miss. Magazine for Nov KARENS.
JOURNAL OF MR. MASON. The Cause Advancing .- Evidence increases that

Induence of Christianity upon the physical ener es of the people .- To illustrate this subject, Mr. Mason relates that he saw a man spending a whole day in twisting a cood with his fingers, for a fishing e; which might be done in an hour, whereve Christianity has quickened the inventions of the peo ple. He saw also another, employed in making hole with a chisel, in a log, to receive the shaft of mill, for two women to grind. Thus, it will take kin haif a day to perform what might be done with at auger in ten minutes. So much time Christianity ives from manual labor for intellectual pursuits. imilar reflection he also makes in passing a Chines junk, which, in England or America would be wel mned with five or six men, which had on board

thirty or forty hands. Degrading efects of Heathenism .- In passing ishing village, he says the inhabitants seem to have exposure of those infatuated beings to a burning ittle more intellect than the fungi which vegetate on the fallen trees around them. They ask not for the eason of their faith, but believe implicitly. The tides, with which they have to deal daily, are satisectorily accounted for, by their religion, on the principle that a large turtle goes upon an island, in the middle of the ocean, at ebb, and returns to the water at flood tide. In the thunder, they hear the bolts of the ing of the devas, flying at the ashens or titans, who re besieging heaven; and his wives produce the rain.

Liolatey on the Decline .- In the Burman villages Mr. Mason says the inhabitants have lost all their ar guments in defence of idolatry; and they listen to the gospel, if not like converts, at least like persons who have suffered defeat. The Burman Lent, which nied by various proofs and illustrations. The sed to bring from four to six thouseful persons to the village pagoda, now does not bring as many handreds.

TAVOY THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

The Bible vs. Heatherism .- Mr. Vinton, speakin f the Tavoy Theological School, in which the Bible is made the principal text book, expresses his belief getus one of the principal mountains of the Peloponthat it is the only efficient instrument for overturning tion that this fact being founded on knowledge der the heathen superstitions. The study of geography Mavromichalis .- "It was truly delightful to see old systems; but he says they do not believe on evihow this venerable old man rejoiced over the prospect dence; but on the faith of their parents. He thinks of the Spartans becoming enlightened. 'My soul is it more difficult to make them believe the true science in Sparta,' said he; 'I wish you to go into the very of geography and astronomy, than the Bible; while nidst of the Spartans, that they may receive all the with the latter, he can appeal to their consciences with the hope of God's blessing, to make the truth ef-Reception .- After an eight day's sail from Athens. fectual. BURMAIL two or three of the principal persons, and on the

JOURNAL OF MR. BENNETT.

Persecution .- The baptism of a Chinese yout anected with the government school taught by Mr Bennett, created great excitement. The poor be nces of all the youth, when they learned that we had suffered much, having been ill-treated and beater by his uncle. But he bears it well. In consequence of this, the school was broken up; the English go ernment being anwilling that religion should be source. The demarch says that in six weeks we shall taught in the schools they support. Morning memorandum of a travelling Mission

ary .- " Dec. 8. Passed the night on a sandbank!" ember this, ye who "dwell in ceiled houses." While you repose on heds of down, forget not the missionary's couch of sand.

New King .- There has been a civil war in Bu mah, which has resulted in the dethronement of the old king, and the accession of his brother, the Surrawa; who has been regarded as a man of enlarged views, and has always shown himself friendly to the eradicate from the mind all sense of delicacy, and mission. The party in power before were bigoted corrupt the moral character. CHEROKEES.

Valley Towns .- In a letter dated May 5, 1837, of the same class exhibited by Madame Celesb Mr. Jones says he had observed a decided increase of other French dancers in our theatres, were at devotional feeling and seriousness of deportment there. And if we are debtors to France for prenong the members of the church. On the 30th of exhibitions of modesty, we might become so w April, he baptized six persons, and administered the much propriety to some of the Gentiles. An dressed to the people, and on invitation, about forty Hindoo festivals in Calcutta would fit us up fine came forward for prayer, under deep impressions. the winter, besides being attainable, we then dence of a change of heart. Opposition has been The gospel is gaining ground at Valley Towns-con- cheaper rate. For our sense of decency lad gregations large and serious-members of the church such that we gave Madame Celeste \$200,00 growing in stability and consistency of character. breaking the ice. A complete immersion could About the middle of May, they were visited again by be accomplished by a consignment of bacchand Mr. Bushyhead, when twelve more were baptized, from India at a saving of expense, since less and at the conclusion of the exercises, about thirty would be required to affect it. Moreover, sin

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE FROM INDIA. The British Government are proceeding to the u of the English language in all their By a recent decision of the Bengal Government, office of Deputy Collector of Revenue, shall be gir to the native candidate who, other things being equ shall be the best acquainted with English. Th of the English Government thus expressed in beli of the prevalence of their own language, will g powerful impulse to the present thirst for

During the present year there has been estable at Calcutta, by the Church Missionary Societ Seminary for the education of native missi catechists. Its object is "to bestow upon youth lected for their piety, steadiness and ability, the h est possible religious, moral and intellectual ed. tion, while they are trained up in all other respect the same temperate and frugal habits as their blest brethren. By the systematic pursuance of plan, we hope, say the Committee, and believe will be found practicable to raise up a laur catechists and ministers, upon a level with the poin regard to all their physical wants, while they possess all the advantages over their co which knowledge, tempered by a long cours scholastic discipline can confer. Such nen wil able to travel from village to village, uninjure most of those causes which prostrate European e gies in this uncongenial climate; to lodge within sense of privation beneath the shed of the poor got; and to communicate the glad tidings of sales in a language and idiom intelligible to the most i rate of their audiences, while they will be con pe at the same time to cope successfully with the learned of their idolatrous or Molum men in every conflict of argument.

Unusual attention is beginning to be paid to culture in the northwestern provinces of ledu. Upland Georgia cotton seed has been planted, and crops give great encouragement to those engaged the enterprize. A report of a committee upon it s "it is equal to the American in length but has lost a little in strength." The Otaheit so cane has been acclimated also, and is in a course introduction into various provinces of Upper Ind The native cultivators highly prize it, dec it affords them a far richer produce than the nous cane of the country. To the present Go General, India is indebted for the introduction of Lawel tree, the Jalap plant, the Guajec tree Quassia tree, the Varilla plant, the Sarsaparilla, which are now in the India Company's Botanic den, and which are in a fair way to be cult throughout India.

The transactions of the Asiatic Society have re ed the 19th volume. The society was oris formed for the purpose of investigating the last literature and antiquities of India. A reviewer in India periodical, complains of a great falling off in character of the work from that which it sest when it was commenced by Sir William Jones. T cultivation of the Sanscrit literature and the of original treatises, was regarded as an object of first importance. The translation and critical exa ination of oriental works, as it is now ascer can be better undertaken by the distinguished pr sers and philologists of Europe. Accordingly. work is passing into their hands

An heathen funeral custom of a most absurd hurtful character is beginning to disappear. At funeral of wealthy natives, it had been custom from the surrounding country, whose riotous viour on such occasions was vastly annoying whole community when the scene occurred. and drenching rains and other incleme asons, has been greatly injurious to health No fewer than nine lives were recently lost on gle occasion of this kind. At a recent funer distinguished family, however, this cust broken through, and no distribution was made. than twenty thousand rupees, or more than ten sand dollars, have been saved by this refusal family, while the example is hailed as on inous entire extinction of the custom.

A distinguished Hindoo writer, friendly to C tianity, has recently published a work in Sa verse to maintain the Copernican system agaabsurdities of Hindon astronomers. It is a mins of the west found that this treatise subverted their revered legends on all astr questions, and that they must defend the asel his assault. Accordingly the most entirent this astronomer at Poona, put forth a work in Sa verse in defence. He despatches the argument d from the circumnavigation of the globe, by the from the senses, must necessarily be false! pays a high compliment to European nat extraordinary skill in inventing instruments and chines intended to deceive. "Thus the enor Hindooism are attacked in the very citadel of t strength, and the minds of the learned, to which could obtain no access either through English or vernacular languages, are brought into a stat healthful agitation by the aid of the Sanscrit, the guage they venerate." The eyes of learned He doos will be directed to these works and the cause true science and religion be thereby promoted.

A Calcutta writer rebukes, with great and just verity, the countenance given by English gent and ladies to the idolatrous and licen festivals in that city. "It is scarcely necessa explain that the Holce is a festival of a nature way homogeneous with the saturnalia and bac lia of Greece and Rome; in other words, a seas the atter dissolution of all civil and moral barre distinctions, and giving full rein to the brutish sions, in riot, uproar, dissoluteness and deland The writer adds, that these polluting scenes a tended, patronized and supported by heads of and public functionaries of Government; that p take their children with them, and thus con their witnessing exhibitions supremely adapted

From a sufficiently minute description of or these festivals, we should judge that accomp have been willing to pay French operatives so m

a demolish such unseem gaining us, it would show o give some of our patro all in a squadron of Hinde cias selection from South some other of the most rould give us honor, as a to patronize any of our kindness to bring our m

November

MONTHLY MISSION BEYOND THE Anderson made se ing statements, at the mont greet, respecting the mis beyond the most western Board have one station n another on the east side of the Columbia, among the ! time to favor this part of fally come. The mission open arms. Mr. A. read e from Rev. Mr. Spalding, da Indians have been imposed for the word of life. stone when asking for be fed with scorpions. Every Nez Perces have been take to bring back the pollution packs of cards have been In some instances, they ha of cards, supposing it to have for some time suspen The missionaries were their arrival at Fort Wallow Perces waiting their arriva

ction, lest they should be been twice before. But, w and Mrs. Spalding had dete they gave demonstrations of espressed by words. The every thing-unladed and I and every assistance w for the journey. They rea fatiguing and dangerous jo ered joyfully into their

Until their place of wo preaches in the open air, w overed with snow before But he says, we might as w the waves, as to hold back tion, such is their eager designed the describes his methe

some portion of Scripture h terwards publicly to the per recting him, when he make return to their tents, and son night in going over the When any of them are go for the paintings, and st portion of sacred history is I terest as the story of the cro Bible, they will look for the it to their breasts.

Mrs. Spalding opened prepare her own book be day that she can spend v time together, teaching one in learning is truly wonder has learned any thing, he is r ers. A number have alread Solding renders what assist while employed in manufact as to be prepared for the open 18th of January lie says he time, evidence of the specia Spirit. The chief having be with the hymn, "Glory, hos &c. He appeared deeply at on the painting of on the painting eleven good with Christ. He did not was good or not. His heart he and his people had be might be made better. He

e spirit of penitence.

Mr. Anderson also states

that day received from Mr. Mr. Spalding, stating that he with five Nez Perces, who with furs and horses which w York for \$2,000, which they accord toward the expense of mission; but they were inter-party of Sioux, who killed the narrowly escaped with his life the intervention of a French ty. They had commence preparations, as he supposed His head was grazed with to and his horse killed under h derson, is a remarkable facwhich a heathen nation has to defray the expense of And it was a mysterious Pro-cut them off. Perhaps it wa es. It was his intention to the committee, whether thi be sent, whether we have for

REVIVAL AT Mr. Anderson also stated, teived intelligence of ano Ceylon, in both the male an several of the stations abandant encouragement abo agement is at home. Mr. Winslow followed wit

sition to the sentiment whi recently expressed, that the if not more so, than any ot cent exhibitions in Boston a These Indians show by their are anything but happy. To simpossible. How did their s the happy faces around then realess life. He then advert of their minds—they have what is immediately about the all the worlds of wonder open all darkness to them. Of the are peculiarly the science of oral science, the then spoke of the abject of The females of this company lowed down like buirushes, their lordly masters; and this dition, as he could himself them, when on a visit to the w meinty, there is no such thin

ELLIGENCE FROM INDIA nent are proceeding to the in all their public busin of the Bengal Government, tor of Revenue, shall be give te who, other things being equa minted with English. The vie of their own language, will g

steadiness and ability, the hi and frugal habits as sta the most ill while they will be compet

estern provinces of la dia. seed has been planted, and gement to those engaged ed also, and is in a cour her produce than the plant, the Guajoc tree India Company's Be

Asiatic Society have r he society was origin from that which i by Sir William Jones. 5 terature and the transla anslation and critical ex ks. as it is now ascertain y the distinguished pr of Europe. Accordingly bands.

custom of a most absurd nning to disappear. At es, it had been customar nultitude. This drew cre was vastly annoving to en the scene occurred. and other inclemencies injurious to health and kind. At a recent funeral however, this custom upees, or more than ten n saved by this refusal to

published a work in San Copernican system against and illustrations. The B d that this treatise complet ed legends on all astron ey must defend the aselves f igly the most eminent II espatches the argument dra ion of the globe, by the ass ing founded on knowledge deri ecessarily be fulse! He n inventing instruments and eceice. "Thus the errors ked in the very citadel of th ds of the learned, to which s either through English or are brought into a state the aid of the Sanscrit, the The eyes of learned H to these works and the cause

e given by English gentle us and licentious bea v. "It is scarcely necessais a festival of a nature ex th the saturnalia and bacche me; in other words, a season of all civil and moral barriers ing full rein to the brutish pe dissoluteness and debauche

n be thereby promoted

t these polluting scenes are apported by heads of statio ies of Government; that pare th them, and thus counter tions supremely adapted nd all sense of delicacy, and

ald judge that accomplish ited by Madame Celeste in our theatres, were attain debtors to France for pre ly, we might become so e of the Gentiles. An impe most efficient practitions lcutta would fit us up finely being attainable, we think, ense of decency had be Madame Celeste \$200,000 omplete immersion could no signment of bacchas of expense, since less lal affect it. Moreover, since y Franch operatives se

her of the most accomplished Pacific Isles, id give us honor, as a people who were willing atronize any of our race who could do us the

MONTHLY CONCERT.

November 10, 1837.

to bring our morality to the level of their

ION BEYOND THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS. Anderson made some exceedingly interesttements, at the monthly concert in Bowdoin respecting the mission recently commenced Rocky Mountains, 1,500 or 2,000 miles the most western white settlements. The have one station near Fort Wallawalla, and a the east side of Lewis river, a branch of unbia, among the Nez Perces tribe. The set favor this part of the world seems to have The missionaries were received with Mr. A. read extracts of a communication Rev. Mr. Spalding, dated in February last. The ns have been imposed upon, even when asking ne word of life. They have not only received a then asking for bread, but they have been scorpions. Every year, a number of the ces have been taken to the Mississippi, only back the polluting influences of our vices. cards have been sold them for the Bible instances, they have given a horse for a pack is, supposing it to be the Bible! But they time suspected the imposition.

signaries were most joyfully received. On ival at Fort Wallawalla, they found 150 Nez. ing their arrival; and they watched every est they should be disappointed, as they had are before. But, when they learned that Mr. Spalding had determined to go with them, a demonstrations of inv. which cannot easily be od by words. They took the direction of ing-unladed and laded their horses, and afacy assistance which could have been asked. journey. They reached their station, after a and dangerous journey of ten months, and jayfully into their Buffalo lodge, as their

their place of worship is finished, Mr. S. s is the open air, where their heads are often ed with snow before the exercises are closed. he says, we might as well hold back the winds and s, as to hold back this people from instrucuch is their enger desire for religious knowledge. describes his method of preaching: He has tion of Scripture history described in a paintrds publicly to the people, the interpreter corwhen he makes a mistake. The people their tents, and sometimes spend the whole going over the subject among themselves. of them are going away, they will send s paintings, and study them over, so as to be tell the news where they are going. But no of sacred history is listened to with such inas the story of the cross. When they see the they will look for the name of Jesus, and clasp

ers. Spalding opened a school on the 27th of Janwhich is attended by about 100; but as she has pare her own books, it is but a small part of that she can spend with them; but they con-Their progress egether, teaching one another. ng is truly wonderful; and as soon as one aed any thing, he is ready to teach it to oth-A number have already learned to read. Mr. ng renders what assistance he can, in teaching, employed in manufacturing farming utensils so be prepared for the opening of spring. On the of January De says he witnessed, for the first evidence of the special presence of the Holy

The chief having been absent four weeks, red as they were closing the public exercises the hymn, "Glory, honor, power and praise," He appeared deeply affected. He said he saw nting eleven good men and one bad man, Christ. He did not know whether his heart good or not. His heart wept to think how bad d his people had been; and he hoped they be made better. He seemed to exhibit the

spirit of penitence. Anderson also stated that a letter had been ov received from Mr. Grav, who went out with ilding, stating that he had started in company ve Nez Perces, who were sent by the tribe as and horses which would have sold in New or \$2,000, which they had sent of their own oward the expense of a reinforcement of the on; but they were intercepted on the way by a of Sings, who killed the five Indians, and robem of their property; and that he (Mr. Gray) towly escaped with his life, as he supposed through stervention of a Frenchman belonging to the par-They had commenced their war dance, with

is, as he supposed, for a human sacrifice. head was erazed with two balls during the attack. is horse killed under him. This, said Mr. Ani, is a remarkable fact—the first instance in thick a heathen nation has sent a free will offering, defray the expense of a mission among them. ad it was a mysterious Providence, which had thus them off. Perhaps it was in rebuke to the church-It was his intention to bring the question before mittee, whether this reinforcement shall not

is sent, whether we have funds or not. REVIVAL AT CEYLON.

Mr Anderson also stated, that, they had just rered intelligence of another extensive revival in yon, in both the male and female seminaries, and several of the stations around. Thus, we have ad at encouragement abroad. Our only discourement is at home.

Mr. Winslow followed with some remarks in oppoin to the sentiment which he said be had heard tly expressed, that the savage life was as happy, ore so, than any other; adverting to the rem exhibitions in Boston as illustrating his views. Indians show by their countenances that they thing but happy. To smile to them was almost How did their appearance contrast with appy faces around them. They live an anxious, biless life. He then adverted to the limited range their minds-they have no idea of any thing but at a immediately about them. The heavens, and the worlds of wonder opened to us by science are darkness to them. Of the abstract sciences, which In moral science, they are dark as midnight. whole progress of the work of regeneration. then spoke of the abject condition of their females. females of this company went with their heads

We have received two communications from th Corresponding Secretary of the American Peace Society, as the commencement of a proposed series of numbers, designed to be continued several months The first number is intended to show the propriety and necessity of the subject being discussed in the columns of religious papers; and is designed, we suppose, chiefly as a circular to editors. We are satisfied that the subject ought to be discussed; and we intend to devote a portion of our columns to it, as we do to the various other subjects of interest, which occupy the attention and engage the benevolent energies of the Christian public; always reserving however, the right of judging of the amount of space which its relative importance demands, and the kind of matter which falls in with the design we have of devoting our paper chiefly to the promotion of practical piety, and the diffusion of religious intelligence. We make this remark, because there are many things required of editors in a tone of demand, which we feel under no obligation to perform. As we are alone responsible to God and the public for the character of our paper, we feel that we have no right to surrender others the keeping of our conscience, in these matters.

We cannot consent to introduce into our paper i extended argument, upon any subject, continuing from week to week, in successive numbers, without departing from our plan; and if we mistake not, without tiring the patience of our readers. And, whatever we publish on the subject of Peace, must be in detached paragraphs, so that what appears at one time shall be complete in itself. With this explanation of our views, we introduce a portion of the secand communication referred to; which is headed, " Piracy encouraged by war;" being suggested by the recent reports respecting the piratical capture of the packet Susquehannah; which, the writer says, "leads as to reflect on the countenance which piracy derives from the war system, still cherished by Christians themselves." Under this head, he introduce three reflections, with arguments; the first of which is, that " The two practices (war and piracy) rest on principles essentially the same." This assertion so manifestly erroneous, on the face of it, that we do not think it worth while to insert the reflections which follow. An argument built upon false premises, falls, when the foundation is removed. The right of national defence stands on the ground of penalty for violathe first explains to his interpreter, and af-publicly to the people, the interpreter cor-pose of pricate gain. These principles are as manistly antipodes as the north and south poles. There no more resemblance between national defence and piracy, than there is between piracy and the inging of a murderer. We are sorry to see such want of discrimination, and confusion of principles, in the discussion of great moral questions. We insert the remainder of the article entire.

II. War, also, forms the pirate's habits. It is a school of piracy. It teaches the very arts of deception and violence, of plunder, bloodshed and devastation, which the pirate needs to make him successful. When a warrior turns pirate, he changes none of his practices, but merely applies them to a narrower, humbler sphere. He simply does for himself what he had been hired to do for the government. An Irish subtles when the analysis and published with the property of shooting at an Irish negative. II. War, also, forms the pirate's habits. It is t an Irish peasant, and robbing him, was condemned at an Irish peasant, and rotting him, was condemned to be hung; and, on reaching the gallows, he cried out, with stentorian voice, to the spectators, "Bad luck to the Duke of Wellington! He's no Irishman's friend any way. I have killed many a score of Frenchman by his orders; but when I just took it into my head to kill a single one on my own hook, by the powers! he has tucked me up for it."

ine powers: he has tucked me up for it."

111. War actually leads to piracy and robbery.

In England they tarely disband a regiment, lest they should turn highwaymen; and the swarms of pirates that infested the West Indies fifteen or twenty years are come from our law was really the other. that miested the West Indies fifteen or twenty years
ago, came from our last war, and the other wars previously waged in Europe and America. The very
act of piracy now under consideration, if true, probably resulted more or less directly from the wars in
Florida and Texas, in Mexico and South America.

Is it not time, then, for Christian communities to
inquire whether the war system is not utterly wrong
wrong in principle, wrong in its practices, wrong in wrong in principle, wrong in its practices, wrong all its legitimate results? Does it not teach a f and ruinous system of morality?

evert a baneou innuence on rengion, on morals, on all the vital interests of mankind? Will not the sons and daughters of the God of peace look at this sub-ject in the light of his own word? Will they not in-quire, and reflect and pray, till they see clearly what they ought to do for the cause of peace?

An interesting Communication from Rev Enoch Pond, D. D. of Bangor, Me. on the views and practice of early Christians, in respect to War, will

appear in our next.

We have heard from several towns in the state where considerable religious interest is now felt. At Methuen, the Congregational and Baptist socie-

es have for two months, been experiencing the speial operations of the Divine Spirit. God seems to be lessing his Subbaths. The congregations are attentive and solemn. A number of hopeful conversions have already taken place.

At Andover, (South Parish,) there has been a re reshing season, and the work, it is hoped, is still but n its commencement.

In Ware village, there has recently been an outouring from on high, the result of which cannot now be ascertained, but hopes are entertained of a favora-

ble issue. There are indications that this year may be a year of the right hand of the Lord. The tide of worldliness, however, must be swept back from the churches, before the Spirit can have free course.

NEGLECT OF RELIGIOUS CONVERSATION. The impenitent expect Christians to converse with them on the subject of salvation; and offentimes resist, for months and even years, while under religious convictions, before disclosing their feelings. In the nean time there is danger of greeving the Spirit, and it is possible, nay, highly probable, that multitudes of souls are thus lost through this neglect of duty on

the part of Christians. The disciple of Christ cannot expect to make progress in holiness, without he is doing the will of God in his daily conversation, and the prayers of the indo-

lent are a mockery of Jebovah. We have heard of some cases recently of conviction and even conversion, of persons who had not Peculiarly the science of mind, they know noth- been even conversed with by professors, during the

Let every one who feels the strivings of the Spirit be careful not to grieve it away, by neglect of duty; and let no disciple be discouraged by apathy on the beir lardly masters; and this was their general con- part of the brethren. The prayers and holy life of a in, as he could himself testify, as he had seen solitary Christian, may bring down great blessings En, when on a visit to the west. In such a state of such thing as happiness. Add to

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Token and Atlantic Souvenir, A Christmas and New Year's Present. Edited by S. G. Goodrich. Boston: Am. Stationer's Company. The editor says, in his preface, "the present volume is enlarged, and an attempt has been made to bring the graphic illustrations as nearly as may be to the standard of London annuals." It is embellished with ten beautiful engravings; and the mechanical execution of the work is above praise. We observe among the contributors the names of some of the most inguished literary writers which the country affords; and the articles, so far as we have examin them, are written in a chaste and captivating style. The lovers of light literature will be feasted with it. The Blind Made Happy. New York: Scofield Voorhies. Boston: Whipple & Damrell. A very interesting narrative, illustrating the happy effects of the instruction of the blind; with specimens

who cannot see. "THE RAT TRAP."-A new book, with this sin gular cognomen, has recently been published in this city. It is the production of Mr. Wm. J. Snelling, who furnishes in it a description of the interior of the House of Correction, at South Boston. Mr. S. having resided for four months at this establishment, had undant opportunities to ascertain the physical and noral condition of the place, and he has published his thoughts on the subject, without reserve. The book is written in a free, original and independent nanner, evidencing no ordinary talent in satire and rong writing. The author is frank in the exposure of his own wretched thoughts on entering the place of his confinement See the following extract, for au

of raised letter printing, such as are used by thos

"The worst is, I have lost all that once sustained ne; my own esteem. My reputation is blasted, my oride crushed, my hopes extinguished. O, for a traught of Lethe, to forget all; myself, the past and he present; for an early grave, that I might creep, for I am unworthy to walk into it, and hide my dis-

Take it altogether, this is a most extraordinary book; and if a man wishes to see the strugglings of powerful mind with a bitter fate, without the consoons of religion to support him, he may see it here. The bones and muscles of the author's mind; all its weak and all its strong places, are palpable to sight. and no confessional ever witnessed a fuller disclosure. We knew the writer personally, and knew him to be endowed with many generous and noble qualities. His faults are the faults of a defective noral education, and he has met with too few real friends who strive to do him good. His remarks in this book concerning the Bible are in a bad strain; but a candid mind looking at the whole work, will excuse him from any malicious intentions against Christiani-He is evidently friendly to it, and his recomendation of the appointment of a resident chaplain at the bouse of correction, proves it; and we hope that his suggestions on that point as well as others in the book may receive attention. C.

AMERICAN QUARTERLY REGISTER .- The 2d number of the American Quarterly Register is just published. Its contents are as follows: -Biography of Sir Matthew Hale; Churches and Ministers of Worcester County; Notes .- Worcester County; His tory of Washington College, Va.; Biographical Sketch f Mr. Osgood Johnson; History of the General Conrence of Maine; Vindication of Christian Ministers: An Account of the Massachusetts Historical Society; History of the British Universities; Notices of New Publications; Appropriate Superscriptions; Quarterly List of Deaths: List of Ordinations and Installations.

Journal of American Education Society .- Maine a Field for Moral and Religious Enterprise; Anniersaries .- Maine Branch: New Hampshire Branch: North Western Branch; Essex North Education Soiety; Barnstable County Auxiliary; Worcester South Auxiliary: Worcester North Auxiliary: Taunton and Vicinity Auxiliary; South Conference of Middlesex County Auxiliary; Norfolk County Auxiliary; Windor County Auxiliary, Vt.; Western Education Society, N. Y.; Rhode Island Auxiliary; Highbury Coland Prospects of the American Education Society;

COLLEGIATE RECORD.

We gather from Catalogues sent us the present week, the following facts.

Dartmouth College .- Medical Department: S:ors 37-Total 92. Undergraduates: follow all the uniors, 57. Sophomores, 61; Freshmen, 74-Total, 234.

Amherst College.—Seniors, 40; Juniors, 95; Sophmuores, 57; Freshmen, 50—Total, 206. Middlebury College. Seniors, 48; Juniors, 46; ophomores, 37; Freshmen, 26-Total, 157.

Bowdoin College .- Seniors, 30; Juniors, 29; Howdola Cottege.—Seniors, 30: Juniors, 29: Sophomores, 32: Freshmen, 33.—Total, 124.

The number of volumes in the College Library is over 9,000. Medical Library about 3,000; Peucinian, 3,300; Athenæan, (collected since the late fire) 1,700; Theological, 650; Total, 17,650.

INSTALLED, on Thursday the 2nd inst. as Pastor of the first Congregational Church in Dudley, the Rev. Walter Follows;—Introductory Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Tracy of Sutton; Sermon, from Colossians 2: 15, by Rev. Mr. Bardwell of Oxford; Installing Prayer by Rev. Mr. Pratt of Auburn; Charge to the Pastor by Rev. Mr. Carpenter of Southbridge; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Clark of Sturbridge; Address to the Church and Society by Rev. Mr. Bardwell; Benediction by the Pastor - Comm.

Ordained at Littleton, N. H. as Pastor of the First Congregational Church and Society in that town,

ORDAINED, at Littleton, N. H. as Pastor of the First Congregational Church and Society in that town, Rev. Isaac R. Worcester, brother, as well as successor of the lamented Rev. Evarts Worcester, who was ordained Pastor of the same Church and Society, March 17, 1836, and was removed by death on the 21st of October following, in the 30th year of his age. Invocation and reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. Josish Morse; Introductory Prayer, by Rev. Jesish Morse; Introductory Prayer, by Rev. David A. Jones; Charge, by Rev. David A. Jones; Charge, by Rev. Thomas Hall; Address to the Church and Society, by Rev. David Sutherland; Concluding Prayer, by Rev. David Sutherland; Concluding Prayer, by Rev. Dravid Pray

ORDAINED at Perry, Oct. 4, Rev. FRANKLIN

YEATON, as an Evangelist; Sermon by Rev. Enoch Pond. D. D. I Cor. 9: 19-22. ORDAINED, at Eastport, over the Central Congregational Church, May 10, Rev. Moses P. Stickney; Sermon, by Rev. Thomas T. Stone, 1 Cor. 2: 2.

ORDINATION AND INSTALLATION.—Oct. 11, he Presbytery of Cleaveland, Ohio, ordained Mr. IARVEY BLODGET, and installed him Pastor of the the Presbytery of Cleiveland, Ohio, ordained Mr.
HARVEY BLODGET, and installed him Pastor of the
Presbyterian Church in Euclid. Rev O. P. Hoyt,
preached the sermon.

By the same, on the evening of the same day, Rev.
JOSEPH WHITING was installed Pastor of the 2d
Presbyterian Church in Cleaveland. Sermon by Rev.
J. P. Cleaveland.

P. Cleaveland.

Oct. 12. by the same, Rev. J. D. Pickands, was stalled pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Ohioty. Rev. L. H. Loss, preached the sermof.

Bishop Smith of the Episcopal Church has been entirely acquitted of all the criminal charges alleged

al court which has just terminated its labors at Lexngton, Kentucky. Thanksgiving will be observed in five different states on the same day, this year, viz:—Massachusetts, Maine, New York, Connecticut, and Michigan.

Foreign.

FROM ENGLAND.-London and Liverpool papers to the 10th ult. inclusive, have been received at New York, by the arrival of the packet ship Vir-ginia.

An important change has been made in the Spanish

An upper Ministry. The prospects of the Queen - rather brightening.

In Portugal the Charterists have been defeated in movements, and military operations had

come to an end.

The corner stone of a splendid monument about to be erected in honor of Sir Walter Scott has been laid with great ceremony at Glasgow.

The London and Brighton railway company bave

The London and Brighton railway company have commenced operations under Sir John Renning.

The Moniteur of Wednesday contains a Royal Ordinance declaring the Chamber of Deputies dissolved; fixing the elections for the 4th of November, (with the exception of those from Corsica;) and convoking both the Chambers for the 18th of December next. By a second Ordinance, fifty new Peers are created.

The venerable M. Jaques Lafitte assembled on Monday the shareholders of his new bank in Paris. Monday the shareholders of his new bank in Paris and addressed them at length on the subject of their meeting. Of the 55,000,000 of francs which were to constitute the capital of the new bank, 35,000,000 had been subscribed, and it would have been very easy to fill the whole, if the manager would admit those who took shares merely from speculation. FROM FRANCE.-The Louis Phillippe at New

Frank Franker.—The Louis Philippe at New York, from Havre, brings Havre files to Oct. 10th inclusive, even date with our last Liverpool accounts. The Commerce of the 9th states, that a telegraphic despatch had been received the evening before an-nouncing the death of the Duchess St. Leu, late Queen Hortense. She was the mother of Prince

Queen Hortense. She was the mother of Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, and it was to attend her in this illness that he professed to leave this country and return to Switzerland. According to a letter from Switzerland, in the Courier Francaise, Prince Louis Bonaparte, who re-mains at Archenburg, has received from the Grand Duke of Redes for any parises to the first within Duke of Baden a formal notice not to set foot within the Grand Duchy, nor even to pass through the town

of Constance.

The long contemplated expedition against Constantina had started the 1st, and it was expected that he long contempuated expectation against Contempuated that list, and it was expected that would reach the object of their march by the The Duke of Nemours accompanied the expe-

dition.

The nerriage of Louis Philippe's daughter Marie, with the Prince of Wurtemberg, was to be celebrated in the Chateau of St. Cloud; where the King and ueen of the Belaians would be present. A private letter from Madrid of the 30th, published morning paper states that Don Carlos is on the

orders of the The Queen of Spain has signed the treaty of peace

FROM TEXAS .- The N. O. Bulletin has advices rom Galveston Bay to the 13th of October. I ale of the 5th was very severe on the Texan co-testroying buildings, vessels, public works, & through the latter, the new fort on Galveston Isla Among the latter, the new tort on Garieston Island, with all the warehouses, dwellings, &c. leaving nothing but the custom house standing. The Texan Congress had wet, but done nothing of importance. General Rusk had offered a resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for an account of all land scrip issued—what had become of the proceeds, &c. &c. and directing the balance unsold to be called in. Public meetings, very nuncrously and enthusastical. Public meetings, very numerously and enthusiastically attended, continue to be held, both in Lower and in ty attended, committee the Upper Canadian Rights and Canadian Grievances. The Tories make great effort to get up counteracting meetings, but they meet with ety, N. Y.; Rhode Island Auxiliary; Highbury College; Holiness of the Ministry; Quarterly Meeting; Get up counteracting meetings, but they meet with very little success. The cause of independence and reform, is every day gaining converts. The Canadian seems to the meetings with muskets on their ans came to the meetings with muskets on their shoulders.

Domestic.

The Susquehanna Safe .- The New York Com-The Surfact Conference of Charches we street clinical Advertiser of Thursday evening affords the owing satisfactory announcement. It will dispel the doubts and anxieties that have existed in relational to the packet. "We learn from Capt. Spinney, it is to the packet. "We learn from Capt. Spinney, tion to the packet. "We learn from Capt. Spinney, we of the New York, who arrived this morning, that on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, he passed under the stern of the Susquehanna—read her name—saw the passengers, among whom were several ladies—and was sufficiently near to have thrown a biscuit on board. The ship was then twelve leagues east south east from Capt Henlopen. It was calm, and she had all her sails set—healing east, and no other vessel. all her sails set-heading east, and no other vessel all ner same set—reacong care, but a like some set then in sight. The Susquehanna was also spoken by the schooner Planet, for Charleston, on Sunday, at 12 o'clock, steering east south east.

ian, 3,300; Athensan, (coincides and all 1,700; Theological, 650; Total, 17,650.

We learn that about 100 young men have been admitted to the new Freshnen Class in Yale College, and that the number of students connected with the Institution, including these engaged in the study of Law, Medicine, and Divinity, is between 500 and 600. The pupils in the different boarding schools, male and female, are probably sufficient to swell the aggregate to one thousand; which is about a fifteenth part of the population.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

12 o'clock, steering cast sound——A treaty with the Winnebagoes was signed at the War Office last week by the Cemmissioners of Indian Affairs, on the part of the United States. Their title to land cast of the Mississippi is extinguished, and they are to remove to that part of the neutral ground, west of that river, which was conveyed to them in 1832. They also relinquish their right to occupy, except for huming, a strip of land 20 miles in width, adjoining and west of the Mississippi. They are to receive—in goods, agricultural assistance, education, the payment of their debts, and the claims of their relatives or mixed blood, and in permanent income, secured by investments in and in permanent income, secured by investments in safe stocks—\$1,500,000.

safe stocks—\$1,500,000.

Housalonic Rail Road.—This road is to connect with the Berkshire rail road and form an uninterrupted chain of communication from Bridgeport to Albany. The work has been in progress several months, and is likely to be accomplished at less than the estimated cost. The road traverses, it is said, the only feasible ground for a communication by Rail Road, between the waters of the Atlantic and Albany. Its greatest ascent northward, is only 40 feet per mile, and Southward only 26. The roate commences at Bridge-ward only 26. ascent northward, is only 40 feet per mile, and South-ward only 26. The route commences at Bridge-port, on the Sound, and rous up the Housatonic val-ley to the north line of Connecticut, at the town of Sheffield; it is there met by the Berkshire county Rail Road, which extends thence to West Stock-bridge, and unites with the Albany and Stockbridge Road. From Bridgeport to New York, steamboats run regularly, and can pass over the distance, directrun regularly, and can pass over the distance, directly, in from three to four hours. During the winter coming, a line of stages will run both ways daily be-tween Albany and Bridgeport, over the route of the Rail Road.

Rail Road to Stonington .- The New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Co. will open their road to the public on Friday, the 10th inst.

Steam Boat Explosion.—The steam ferry boat

Delaware, which plies between Philadelphia and Camden, blew up on Tuesday, just as it was leaving the latter place. The engineer was thrown over-

this their moral state, and we behold nothing but wretchedness. In looking at them as rational beings, it would show a noble magnanimity in us wretchedness. To our patronage to other nations. To while visiting them at the state house, I was constrained to inquire, "Who maketh us to differ?" We ought to be willing even to lay down our lives for were several other passengers on board, none of whom were injured.—Cause of the accident not yet

> Acrivals in Boston .- There arrived at this port on Sunday last, 3 Barques, 27 Brigs, and 64 Schooners, mostly from Southern ports, bringing upwards of 30,000 barrels of flour, besides large quantities of grain, coal, and other valuable merc

The quantity of flour which arrived at Albany a Troy, from the 22d to the 31st Oct. amounted 67,466 bbls.

Glorious Feat .- The editor of the Chicago Amer Glorious Feat.—The editor of the Chicago American has received a specimen of Egyptian wheat, raised this season on Rock river. The seed was taken by the editor's informant from the crop of a bird of passage, and this is the second season in which he has cultivated it. Four or five seeds were all that he put into the ground the first season, and this year he has a graden spot full of it. It has three pronged stems, and is a beautiful and superior production.

Agriculture in Massachusetts.—The Northampton papers give an animated description of the Annual Festival of the Farmers of Humpshire County, held in Northampton. The show was excellent. Cattle and hogs of the fattest kind—domestic manufactures, such as sattinets, flannels, rugs, carpets, hose, blankets, ottomans, crapes, fancy fruits, &c. some beautiful bulls of pure white, swine of immense size fattened on apples, butter of very superior quality, &c. Agriculture in Massachusetts.-The Northamp

A delicate and most successful operation for con genital cataract was lately performed by Dr. J. S. Robrer of Lancaster, on the eyes of a young lady of that county, aged sixteen. She was born blind, being afflicted with congenital cataract from her birth, the afficted with congenital cataract from her birth, the centre of the papil of both eyes being filled with an opaque spot, entirely excluding the rays of light. Her case had been pronounced hopeless by one of the first professional men of the country, but Dr. R. after carefully executive. refessional men of the country, but Dr. R. after arefully preparing the patient, ventured upon the peration, which we believe is termed couching, and operation, which we believe is termed couching, and, to the joy of the parents as well as to the happiness of the interesting sufferer, was completely successful in restoring her to the enjoyment of the blessings of sight. The Lancaster Journal, from which we gather these particulars, states that she is doing well, and is now able to visit her friends without requiring a guide. Buttinger American.

-Baltimore American. Mr. J. S. Buckingham, late member of the British arliament, has arrived at New York, and commenced series of lectures. He is celebrated for his travels a Asia and Africa, and as a politician in England.

Kidnappers Caught.—George Alberti, of Balti-more, and Andrew S. Smith, an Attorney at law, of Philadelphia County, were arrested in Philadelphia on Wednesday on charge of having taken a couple of colored persons from that city, whom they sold in Baltimore for opwards of \$1,000. Both were brought to this city, under a requisition of the Governor of Maryland, by the steamboat line on Wednesday

Singular Circumstance.-Mr. John Parkyn, Singular Circumstance.—Mr. John Parkyn, of Polperro, lately caught a conger eel, and brought it on shore alive. On going to bed, he hung it up in a basket; but in the coorse of the night, it managed to escape to the floor, where a battle took place between it and a large rat, that had for some time infested the house; the next morning the rat was found in the conger's mouth, and both the combatants were quite dead—West Reiling Parker. dead .- West Briton Paper. Mr. Charles Montell, of the firm of F. & C. Mon-

Mr. Charles Montell, of the firm of F. & C. Montell, of Baltimore, was drawned in the river at that
place on the 1st inst. He lost his life in attempting
to rescue a negro lad who had been upset in a batteau.

Savage Murder.—On Tuesday morning last, at
Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Wm. Lyman, a young man of
excellent character, formerly of Hadley, in this State,
a clerk in the employ of Mr. Horace Hooker, was
found dead, having been shot through the head, at 9
o'clock, the evening before, by a nistal hall. He had found dead, having been shot through the head, at 9 o'clock, the evening before, by a pistol ball. He had on the preceding day received from Mr. Hooker, who was in Connecticut, a package of money, amounting to about \$5000, with which he was returning from the office to his house.—The death appears to have been instantaneous. The report of the pistol was heard by the whole neighborhood. The body was discovered early in the morning by the wife of the decease!, who had passed an anxious night in consequence of his absence. Three individuals had been decease!, who had passed an anxious right in consequence of his absence. Three individuals had been arrested on the suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Lyman. The discovery of \$400 secreted in a pile of wood at the second depot on the Tonawanda Railroad—wrapped in a white handkerchief belonging to Barron—led to his confession. He states that Philwell committed the murder, and that he himself took the manus. Another passen has been taken self took the money. Another person has been taken at Saratoga Springs, and carried to Rochester, on a

at Saratoga Springs, and carried to Rochester, on a charge of being implicated in the murder.

Trial for Murder.—The trial of John S. Titeombfor the Murder of Isaac H. Russell, took place at Concord, N. H., on Tuesday and Wednesday last. The
fact of the prisoner's committing the murder was not
denied, and the defence set up was insanity. There
were a great many witnesses examined on this point
—several of whom were from this region. The prisoner was defended by Ichabod Bartiett and Charles
H. Pealee—and the lary returned a verdict of "not H. Peaslee—and the jary returned a verdict of "not guilty, by reason of Insanity," without leaving their seats. He was subsequently delivered to the custody of his friends, to be placed in a Lunatic Asylum, they giving bond, in the sum of \$5000 fer the payment of any damages that may accrue in consequence of his release from configuration. release from confinement.

NOTICES.

The Suffulk Conference of Churches will meet in Park street Church, Boston, Wednesday, the 15th day of No-vember. The meeting of the Pastors and Delegates will he held in the lower Vestry, at NINE, A. M. and public ser-

Worcester County Auxiliary Bible Society.—The Annual Meeting of this Society will be held in Warcester, on Friday, Nov. 17th, for the transaction of Instance, at the American Temperance House, at the clock A. M.; and for the reading of the Annual Report and public addresses, at the Rev. Mr. Peabody's Meetinghouse, at 2 o'clock P. M. D. Fostin, Sectyp.

M. Horcester, Oct. 31, 1837.

A. D. Foster, Sectry.

Mr. L. R. Eastern will be ordained as Pastor over the
First Congregational Church in Sharon, on Wednesday the
15th inst. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Durfee, of the South
Church in Dedham.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. William C. Brown, Editor of Zion's Heraid, to Mrs. Frances H. Adams.—Mr. George N.v., to Mrs. Mary Marsh il—Mr. Charles Carroll, to Miss Aircline Maris Page—Mr. Thomas Clark, of New Orleans, to Miss Marrianne Mackintosh, daughter of Peter Mackintosh, Edge Low, at Christ Church, by Rev. Williams, to Miss Marrianne Mackintosh, daughter of Peter Mackintosh, Edge Mr. Win Hart, to Miss Agnes Jones.

Last Lord's Box, at Christ Church, by Rev. Wm. Crosswell, Mr. Isarish H. Johnson, to Miss Mary Ann. Gamons dan Mr. State Confederation of Market Mr. Sanish H. Johnson, to Miss Mary Ann Gamons dan Mr. State Confederation of Market Mr. Sanish H. Johnson, to Miss Mary Ann Gamons dan Mr. Sanish H. Johnson, to Miss Mary Ann Dow.

In Brantree, by Rev. R. S. Storrs, Mr. Edward Folluns-bee, to Miss Mary Ann Dow.

In Alon, Me. Mannassah H. Smith, Esq. to Miss Mary Myrick, daughter of Han John Dole, of Surry, to Miss Dorothy P. Johnson, formerly of Castine.

In Philadelphia, Mr. Sanuset Colb, of Dedham, Mass. to Miss Teyphras S. doughter or Isac Otta Edg. of P.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

indictor, Mr. Samuel Robertson, add, 43, on Tuesday morning of last week, Noab, on Tuesday morning of last week, Noab, on the 79th year. A man distinguished

torcester, D. D., in his 79th year. A man distinguished the anti-slavery, and we believe, in the pence cause. In Weithen, 5th inst. Mr. Elias Bean, 38.
In Salem, Den. Thomas Greini, 54.
In Lexington, Mrs. Betty, widow of the late Dea. James 1988.

The resident, Nic. Betty, wintow of the late Dea. James Brown, 20.

In Keener, N. H. Mr. Solomon Woods, 65.
In Swanzey, N. H. by suicide, Mr. Aaron Dickinson. He had long been deranged at times, and had not been seen since the toureral of his doughter, a pertugity since, who also died by her own hands.

**The book is printed on time paper, and cleer type, in substantial cloth and Brosson bindings.—price 86 in cloth, Published and for Sale by PERKINS & MARVIN, 14

Washington street.

**Now 10.

At Fort Gaines, Geo. Oct. 25th, Mr. Eliab Stone server, a formerly of this city, 28.

In New Orleans, Mr. Zichariah Gurney, of this city, 52.

-Mr. Wm. Cook, also of this city, 24.—Miss Harriet, oungest daughter of Mr. Thomas Avis, of this city, 59.

At his plantation on the Sandhower, on the 12th Sept., after an illusor of three days, Cyrus Griffin, Esq. formerly of Andover, Mass. and for some years a resident of Mississistan Company.

Brighton Market -- Monday, Nov 6, 1837. At market 2500 Beef Cattle, 1350 Stores, \$675 Sheep, and

ne.

8-Beef Caltie-I.ast week's prices were austained,
ra at 6 75 a \$7; first quality \$6 a 6 60; second qualra at 6 75 a \$1, first quality \$6 a 6 50; second qual-a 6 75; third quality 4 25 a 5 25. Uing Calife - Mess 5 75; Not. 1, 5 25; No. 2, 4 75. -- Yearlings \$6 a 10; two year old \$15 a 20; three \$20 a 28. -- Lors were taken at 1 62, 1 75, \$2, 2 12, 2 97, 2 75,

PEPPERELL ACADEMY.

PEPPERELL ACADEMY.

WHIE Winter Term of this Institution will commence to on the first Tue-day of December, and continue eleven weeks. Tuition \$83.00

Mr. E. D. Eiderdge, the late Principal, having left the Academy to enter the ministry, the Tuistees have engaged Mr. GRORGE COOK, the late Principal of the Tenchers Seminary, Pymouth, N. H. to succeed him. The School will be divided note different departments, and the bast maintants, bath make and tenusle, he engloyed in them. The past success of Mr. Cook in the management and dusting tion of a laterary institution, his critical knowledge of the Louisings will be experience in teaching them, are at large first them. The past success of his experience in teaching them, are at large first them. The past success of his experience in teaching them, are at large first than a substitution of a lateral past and past prior of the past success that have been made to furnish gratitious tultion to a number of indigent priors young men.

tion to a number of indigent pions voting men.

JAMES HOWE,
N. CUTTER,
Pepperell, Nov. 10, 1837. HENRY JEWETT

Trustees

THE VOUNG WIFE:

uties of Woman in the Marriage Relation, has A. Alcorr, author of the Voting Mother, Yande, House I Live In, and Editor of the La

impaths, Friendship; Love; Delicacy and Modesty; we of Home; Self-Respect; Parity of Character; Sunscit); Nentures; Order and Method; Planetiality; Pariticality; Pariticality; Pariticality; Discretion; Scotching; Forbearmore; intentiment; Habits and Manners; Dress; Health; Abding the Sick; Love of Indiancy; Giving Advice; Self-vermient; Intellectual Improvement; Social Improvent; Moral and Religious Improvement; Moral influence the Husband.

on the Husband.

To Copies in extra binding for Presents.

This day published, by GEO. W. LIGHT, I Cornhill.

3w. Aov. 10.

WILLIAMS'S NARRATIVE.

A NARRATIVE of Mosionary Enterprises in the South Sea Islands, with remarks upon the Natural History of the Islands, origin, languages, traditions and usages of the tababitants. By John Williams, of the London Mis-

NEW WORKS.

Table YOUNG WIFE, by Dr. Alcott; Waylond's Ele-ments of Political Economy, shringed for Schools; Williams's Nurrative of Missistony, Enterprises in the South Sen Islands; The Family Nurse, by Mrs. Child; Rev. Ray Pulmer's Prom; Sweeter on Digestion and its

Second Volume of Aaron Burr,

WILLIAMS'S NARRATIVE.

NARRATIVE of Missionary Enterprises in the South Sea Islands; with remarks upon the Natural History he Islands, origin, languages, traditions, and usages of inhabitants. By John Withinus, of the London Mis-

OUTLINES OF A IL.

RICH ENOUGH: TALE OF THE TIMES. By the Author of "Three Experiments of Living."

From the Library of Holth. "This little book, by the Author of Three Experiments, is a most capital produc-

OLD TRONSIDE.

THE FARMER'S ALMANAC, for 1838, by Robert B. THE AMERICAN ALMANAC, and Repository of Useall Konwiedge, for the year 1250, just published.

SELECTIONS from the SELECTION Reports, Occasionly published in the Boston Morning Fost from 1251 to 1557-aranged and revised by the August 1557 of the Post THE PARLOR SURAP 1610K-comprising 14 engranges, with pages 4.010K-comprising 14 engranges. vings, with poetical illustrations.

LETTERs on the Origin and Progress of the New Hasven Theology, from a New England Minister to one at the
South. Just published.

Oct. 27.

BLOOMFIELD'S GREEK TESTAMENT

From the Roston Recorder. "An excellent untillate for

From the Boston Boston and All Seminary. Gilmanton. N. H.
From A. Harner, Theal. Seminary. Gilmanton. N. H.
From A. Harner, Theal. Seminary. Gilmanton. N. H.

YOUTH'S COMPANION. Published Weekly, at the Office of the Boston Re. No. 11, Caenhill—Price One Dullar a year

CONTENTS OF NEXT WEEK'S NEW

THE MARTYR MISSIONARIES. They stood upon the deck of that proud barque Which was to bear them far from friends and he And as they look'd with fix'd and ardent gaze, And as they look 'd with we do not arrive gaze, On their fair native land, their own no more,— As they beheld her gently swelling hills. Now bathed in light, and now half hid in shade;— Or saw, far off, the curling smoke go up From their own quiet vale—their childhood's home What thrilling recollections woke within Their hearts! What scenes of past endearment ros Their hearts? What scenes of past endearment rose More bright, retouch d by memory's magic power? What can allure, what tempt them, thus to turn Away from scenes so full of bliss? Is wealth, Or earthly fame, the prize for which they toil? Suck they for honor on the battle field? Or do they follow where proud science leads? Ah! would ye learn the secret, mighty charm Which can dissolve earth's strongest, tenderest ties! Look then to Him who for the love he bore Our race, was pleas' d to leave his bright abade. Our brethren, who self-sacrificing, turn From friends, and native country, and from all "The sweet and tender charities of home."— The perils of the occan pass'd,—they stand On dark Sumatra's Isle. Her savage tribes Are shrouded in the mists of ignorance And sin. No light from heaven has beamed ac-

Of your deliverance comes! The harbingers
of peace and joy have reached your distant shores.
They come to plant the tree of life, where nought
But seeds of death have germinated:
To pierce the thick, impenetrable gluom,
And pour upon your wondering eyes, the light
Of immortality.— But ah! not thus
Will the foul Prince of darkness lose his grasp
Upon so rich a province of his realm;
Or see it wrested from his sway without
A deadly strife. Arming his ministers
Of wrath, he marshals them in fierce array; Of wrath, he marshals them in fierce array;
And while the heralds of salvation came
With messages of peace and love, they fall:
Slain by the murderous hands of those they came
To save. Weep, weep, my soul, o'er suicidal
Batta. Madly she dashes from her lips,
The cup of birss: extinguishes the light.
Which would have guided her to happiness
And heaven; and draws around her closer still.
The destributions are felded for explainty. The dark, impervious folds of moral night. But say, shall we bewail those martyr'd ones, Who have thus early seal'd their ministry

Their mental sight; no voice celestial whisper'd

an mer ear, "This is the way of life." Stern Idolatry here holds her gloomy sway, And fetter'd millions bend beneath her yoke. Shout, long neglected Isle! for the bless'd day Of your deliverance comes! The

With blood? Grieve we, that toil and suffering are exchanged For glory, honor, and a fadeless crown? What, shall we weep for those Whose eyes no tear shall dim forevenmore? No, rather let us triumph, that our Lord With blood?

Counted them meet to suffer for his sake, Counted them meet to stater for his sake,
And now, with him, to reign. List! hear ye not
Their voices blending in the grateful song
Which sweetly echoes through the courts above?—
As the rich and thrilling music bursts
From harps of the redeem'd, e'en Gabriel's song

Is hush d, and unknown rapture fills his breast, As rings through heaven's high arch that melody.

Agriculture.

SUGAR BEET.

Mr. Hammond,-The following facts, colected by observation, a short time since, in relation to the cultivation of the Beet, in the

vicinity of our city, may be interesting to a portion of the readers of the Gazette.

When on a visit to the farm of our enterprising citizen, Lot Pugh, 32 miles north of our city, I saw whate Sugar Beets, raised from seed imported from France, which measured thirty inches in circumference, and weighed, after being removed from the ground and divested of foreign substances, twenty-two pounds. Although the specimen which was measured and weighed, was taken to ground and divested of foreign substances, twenty-two pounds. Although the specimen which was measured and weighed, was taken from a field of several acres, still it probably was not the largest, for the greater part of the crop appeared to be of equal magnitude. A Mangel Wurtzel from same grounds, and raised from imported talso, measured 25 inches in circumference, and weighed sixteen and a half pounds. It must be observed that as these Beets were re-moved from the earth on the 231 of August, they had not attained their full growth. In-

cord of wood per day.

Among the Durham cattle on the farm of

They are then allowed to dry in the shade, and placed in layers in large pots or vessels, where they must remain for fifteen days. The older these cheeses are, the more their quality improves. Three kinds of them are made. The first, which is the most common, is made according to the proportions above indicated; the second, with four parts of potatoes, and two parts of curdled milk; the third, with two parts of potatoes, and four parts of cow or ewe milk. These cheeses have this advantage over every other kind, that they do not engender worms, and keep fresh for a great number of years, provided they are placed in a dry situation, and in well closed vessels.

MILCH cows .- The Zoarites, a religious Milch cows.—The Zoarites, a religious sect of Germans, on the Muskingum river, in Ohio, keep their milch cows constantly in the stall, and feed them with the offal of the milk, hay, roots, &c. and they are said to yielt an extraordinary quantity of milk—some twenty quarts a day through the year. They also pay particular attention to their cleanliness; their stalls are thoroughly washed daily, and the water used for this purpose is carefully collected in reservoirs, and applied in the form of liquid manure to their hot houses and gardens.

In a late communication to the British Board of Agriculture, it is stated that thirty cows, one buil, four calves, and five horses, were fed through the summer from 15 acres of clover sown the preceding year. The labor of two men and two women was ufficient to tend them, and the net produce of the season in butter, from June to October, was £19,10s, nearly \$90 from each cow.—Silk Culturist.

PROPAGATING APPLE TREES .- A new plan Propagating Apple Trees.—A new plan for increasing plantations of apple trees, has lately been carried into extensive practice, by the horticulturists of Bohemia. Neither seed nor grafting is required. The process is, to take shoots from the choicest sorts, insert them in a potatoe, and plunge both into the ground, leaving but an inch or two of the shoot above the surface. The potatoe nourishes the shoot, while it pushes out the roots; and the shoot gradually grows up, and becomes a beautiful gradually grows up, and becomes a beautiful tree, bearing the best fruit, without requiring to be grafted. Whatever may be the success to be grafted. Whatever may be the success of the undertaking, its novelty, at least, is an inducement to give it a fair trial.

To PRESERVE PUMPKIN .- Stew your pumpkin as usual for pies, spread it thinly upon large open tins or platters, and place them un-der or over your stove, where if kept four or five days it will be dry enough to keep in bags or boxes throughout the year. Pumpkin preserved in this way is far superior to that pre-served in the old method of drying, making much richer and better flavored pies, besides requiring much less labor.

DON'T GIVE YOUR CHICKENS SALT .- A COTrespondent says in a letter—" The fatal effects of mixing salt, in any considerable quantities, with food intended for chickens, or which they can eat, received a singular illustration on the farm of a friend a few days since. As an in-ducement to his horse to eat a handful or two of salt, he mixed it with a quart or two of meal. and fed it to the animal. The horse refused the mixture and it was left where it was soon found by the chickens, which to the number of forty-five or fifty soon caused its disappearance. Within twenty-four hours every one that eat

We copy the following View of the character of a rocious Hindoo Prince, from one of our recent files of the Friend of India, published at Serampore. We think it ranks with any record we have ever read of

In 1815 a charge of murder was brought and weighed sixteen and a half pounds. It must be observed that as these Beets were removed from the earth on the 231 of Angust, they had not attained their full growth. Indeed, it is probable that many of the former may measure three feet in circumference, and the latter two and a half, when they are fully grown. The manager of the farm, informed me that he raised fifty tons, actual weight, of Beets to the acre, last year, and that his view and that his wives and the first the present season. He also is much better the present season. He also form, while the former was quite as good for country. Under this plant of the late Rev. Josepha Manhood, fell among grogstops, where he was stripped of his money, his father, who for his apprehension. An investigation in consequence took plance, when it appeared from the evidence of the surviving females of the seraglio, that the zemindar Danoongloy Bunje, in 1814 because impressed with one with the control of the death this wives and the female part of the family had conspired to deprive him of his saw him, he scorned him, and passed by on the other side.

3. And likewise a Friend of Temperance faculties, she became still more the object of endears and where he was, and when he saw him, he passed by on the other side.

3. And likewise a Friend of Temperance faculties, she became still more the object of endears are now had been deprived of his among grogstops, where he was stripped of his money, his charger, and his friends, and left poor, ragged, and half dead with disease.

2. And by chance, there came down a certain Moderate Drinker that way, and when he saw him, he saw him, he scorned him, and passed by on the other side.

3. And likewise a Friend of Temperance faculties, she became still more the object of endears are now him to Manhood, fell among grogstops, where he was stripped of his money, his charger, and half dead with disease.

2. And by chance, there came down a certain Moderate Drinker that way, and when he saw him, he saw him, he saw him, he saw him, he s raise fifty tons of Beets than fifty bushels of corn, while the former was quite as good for horses, much better for cattle, and rather better for stock hogs. He also asserted that sucking calves preferred Beets, when properly prepared, to milk. Indeed, I could almost select from among 56 head of fine Durham cattle those that had been fed during the last season on Beets. They were not only fater but smoother on the food.

Although cattle and hogs will eat Beets in a large and better grown than those that he bole of the log, they were secured by a wooden rim, and departed. Which catched a great many of his wives, concubines and slave girls, most of whom, from the inhuman treatment they received during their imposed by on the other side.

4. But a certain Temperance Man, as he journeyed, came where he was, and, when he devated mental energies led them to expect. Unike and slave girls, most of whom, from the inhuman treatment they received during their imposed by her teachers, never omitting any thing the hast season on Beets. They were not only fater but smoothers to catch the bear of two rooms, with holes large enough for two deposed before the magistrate that they were secured by a wooden pin; but the remaining legs were placed on the raw state, still they are much better when boil
1. But a certain Temperance Man, as he journeyed, came where he was, and, when he were him, and decompassion on him, and were him, and besought him, with tears, to repeat and reform.

2. And he persuaded him to sit upon his own beast, Total Abstinence, and brought him to sit upon his own family, and took care of him. And, offered prayers for him, and departed. Which characterized her whole life. Her regard for the substance of every dury to their contrary to their expressed wishes. This ties of two care of him. And, offered prayers for him, and decompassion on him, and were him, and besought him, with tears, to repeat and reform.

2. And he persuaded him to sit upon his own beast, Total Abstinence, and brought him. And offered pray raw state, still they are much better when hoiled. The apparatus and fixtures used by Mr. Pugh for boiling, or rather steaming, food for 500 hogs and 40 or 50 cows with other stock, cost about \$150, and consumes a quarter of a cord of wood per day.

Among the Durham cattle on the form of Among the Durham cattle on the farm of Mr. Pugh, I observed some very fine young mules, and among them Lebanon, an animal of superior growth and figure.

Mr. P. has not attempted to make sugar from his beets, but if its mannications of the constraint of the zemindar's disposition rendered the rest extremely probable.

Mr. Pugh, I observed and figure.

Mr. P. has not attempted to make sugar from his beets, but if its manufacture is profitable anywhere from this article, it would certainly be so here, for no soil can produce a better growth. Two hands can prepare the ground, plant, and cultivate five acres of Beets in a season, and the product would doubtless yield many tons of Saccharine matter.

Encouragement to Wheat Growers.—

Encouragement to which fortress, although within fifty miles of Ganjam, the zemindar repeatedly asserted existed only in the imagination of the magistrate. When attacked, however in May, 1815, by a small detachment of the Madras army under Col. R. Fletcher, it was found to be of such extent and strength, that the troops during their stay were only able to detach the magination of the magination of the zemindar's uspective rendered the rest extremely, probable.

Orders were in consequence issued to seize Danoongjoy, and to dismantle the strong forters of Kolanila, which fortress, although within fifty miles of Ganjam, the zemindar's uspective rendered the rest extremely, probable.

Orders were in consequence issued to seize Danoongjoy, and to dismantle the strong forters were in consequence issued to seize Danoongjoy, and to dismantle the strong forters were in consequence issued to seize Danoongjoy, and to dismantle the strong forters were in consequence issued to seize Danoongjoy, and to dismantle the strong forters were in consequence issued to seize Danoongjoy, and to dismantle the strong forters were in consequence issued to seize Danoongjoy, and to dismantle the strong forters were in consequence issued to seize Danoongjoy, and to dismantle the strong forters were in consequence issued to seize Danoongjoy, and to dismantle the strong forters were in consequence issued to seize Danoongjoy, and to

for three or four days according to the season. At the end of this time it is kneaded anew, and the cheeses are placed in little baskets, where the superfluous moisture is allowed to escape. They are then allowed to dry in the shade, and placed in layers in large pots or vessels, where these cheeses are, the more their quality improves. Three kinds of them are made. The first, which is the most common, is made according to the proportions above indicated; the second, with four parts of potators, and accustomed to exercise despotically the power of life or death, and also to levy contributions through the means of a desperate banditti. The present consequently seemed an excellent op-portunity to make an example of a most atrofrom the jungles, to which he had fled, and sur-readered himself; but it does not appear that he ever suffered the punishment due to the enormity of his crimes.

Miscellany.

GEMS FOR CHRISTIAN MINISTERS.
NO VI.
Selected for the Hoston Recorder.

In the first evangelical times, ministers were distinguished from other Christians, by their spiritual knowledge, and sanctity of life.

A discourse to be profitable must come home A discourse to be promained to our own case.—Grimshave.
In most cases, those ministers who are most indefatigable in their exertions, and most fermion in their prayers, are honored with the

indefatigable in their exertions, and most tervent in their prayers, are honored with the greatest success.—D. Barker.

To make a sermon, and Christ not the main thing in it, you may call it discoursing, it is not preaching.—R. Hall, of Kelso.

Three things make a divine—meditation, prayer, and temptation; and three things are to be done by a minister: 1. To read the Bible overgood over a Town correctly. 8. Always to

be done by a minister: 1. To read the Dine over and over; 2. To pray carnestly; 3. Always to be a learner.—Luther.

In every sermon let something be practical. How often has it been found, that when ministers have felt most embarrassed, the most effectual good has been done to the people. O for hearts entirely resigned to the will of God.
[S. Pearce, to Dr. Ryland.
Be faithfulness, rather than fame, your chief

object.—Bp. Bagot.
All men are orators when they feel. The language of the heart has an unction, and an energy, which no cloquence or sublimity can

A minister should not only be a director, but a leader; he should not only a leader; he should not only point out the way, but walk before his flock in it.—Bp. Hopkins. I long to think, to speak, to act, as one s ping into eternity. - J. Townsend's Diary.

SUNDAY .- The daily occurrences of a week of business absorb the mind so much, that were it not for the regular return of the Sabbath, the majority of human beings would nearly forget that any thing else was necessary in this world, but money when it is needed, provisworld, but money when it is needed, provis-ions when hungry, clothing to cover us, or lux-uries to feed our pampered appetites. But Christianity has consulted the wants of man, and the weakness of his nature, by the institu-tion of one day in seven. How happy the virtuons mind must feel, to escape from the tramflection, of pious indulgence, or of religious consolation. The mariner, who after a week flection, of pious indufferce, or of religious consolation. The mariner, who after a week of storms and gloom, happens to spend one day on the sunny shore of some verdant island that rises out of the main, cannot feel more grateful for his good fortune, than he, who having weathered the misgivings of the week, sits down in his own pew, in his own church, and joins the service and praise of his Maker.

The death of Mrs. P. occasions a great loss to a strength of the service and praise of her life, she was unusually engaged in the cause of Christ. Indeed, she seemed to be doing with her night whatever her hand found to do, working white it was day, that she might be in readiness for the night of death. Though her last sickness was short, yet it was distressing, especially near the close. But she manifested Christian patience and resignation.

The death of Mrs. P. occasions a great loss to a

THE END. - I will never more call that sinuer prosperous, who after he has been permit-ted to finish his business, shall die and perish miserably, fin at the some rate, we may cmy the happiness of a poor fisherman, who while this nets were drying, slept upon the rock, and dreampt that he was made a king, on a sudden starts up, and leaping for joy, falls down from the rock, and in the place of his imaginary field the portion of pleasure, and innecent solaces, he had from the sound sleep

A PARABLE.—1. A certain man going down

the country, can learn at least one good lesson by the distresses of the times, and that is, to be contented with their lot. When others, en-gaged in speculation or extensive trade, were making fortunes almost in a day, they were dis-

body was conveyed from the palace to the native church, where religious services were performed by Messra. Bingham, Parker and Tinker of the mission. Every thing was conducted with the greatest decorum. The body was conducted with the greatest decorum. The body was onducted by by oung chiefs, and was attended by pall bearers. The British and American Consuls joined in the procession. The Gazette announces the marriage, Feb. 5, of Samuel A. Cushing, of Hingham, to Miss Caroline S. W. Smith, of Newburyport. Mrs. Maria T. Dibble, wite of Rev. Sheldon Dibble, of the mission, died at Lahainaluus, Feb. 20, of a disease of the heart, aged 28 years. She had been six years at the islands.—Duly Advertiser.

New Orleans, Oct. 18.

Insurancerios — By the Brian Borhoime, arrived yesterday from Red River, we learn that a plot among the slaves had been discovered, which is said to have been better planned and managesi than any before known. It appears that a slave of a planter, Mr. Compton, informed his master, that the negroes were forming plans to kill all the white males, and to spare the females and children—and that if he would discover all their plans. Mr Compton did go, in company with four others, but learned very little more of the matter. His informer then told him that the ringleader of the gang, was one of his own slaves, and that he had sworn vengeance against his master, for taking nim out of his house and sending him to the field. The plan of this fellow, it appears, was to raise an insurrection, first at Alexandria, next at Natchiteches, and then to turn their ing him to the field. The plan of this fellow, it appears, was to raise an insurrection, first at Alexandria, next at Natchiteches, and then to turn their steps to Orleans, and kill all the whites; the negroes, however, could not agree, which frustrated all their plans. One party was for sparing the women and children, the other for an indiscriminate massacre. Mr Compton, upon learning these facts, arrested his house servant, the chief, and he confessed on the gallows, that it had been his intention to kill his meet. On the 10 and 12th inst., 9 were hung, and 30

on the 10 and 12th inst., I were hung, and 30 others were taken and imprisoned; it is to be hoped that their plans will be fully discovered. A strong patrol and guard is constantly kept up by day and night, and confid uce-is continued.

Besides the slaves, three free negroes had been hung, and it was intended to drive away all free persons of color.

No. S.

Large and Valuable Collection of Books at Anction.

N. Saturday, Nov. 11, at 9 o'clock, at the Store No. 3. Thude's Ruiding, courte the cast side of the No.

EXTRACT.—It were a good strife among Christians to labor to give no offence, and labor to take none. The best men are severe to themselves, tender over

WOMAN. - Matthew Henry says, "Woman was made out of the rib of Adam—not out of his head to rule, nor out of his feet to be tran-pled upon, but out of his side to be equal with him, under his arms to be protected by him, and near his heart to be loved by him." Hear this, ye married men!

Obituary.

For the Boston Recorder. MRS. JANE PUTNAM.

Died, in Saugus, Oct. 24th, of a fever, Mrs. Jane rulnam, wife of Mr. John Putnam, aged 48. By Pulnam, wife of Mr. John Pulnam, aged 48. By this very sudden and deeply afflictive event in divine Providence, a large circle of relatives and friends have sustained a great and irreparable loss. In every rela-tion which she occupied in life, she exhibited a truly numble and lovely character. In the circle of her acquaintance, she was highly respected and beloved, In the church of which she was a member more than To the church of which she was a member more than 20 years, she was regular and exemplary. She was unassuming in her piety; and more doubtful of her own sincerity, than of the sincerity of other professors. Her faith was purely evangelical. For several of the last months of her life, she was unusually engaged in the cause of Christ. Indeed, she seemed to be done with her with what whether her fined for the content of the c

The death of Mrs. P. occasions a great loss to a large circle of friends and acquaintances; yet it is the greatest, and the most deeply felt, in her own family. For this place she was remarkably qualified; and nere she exhibited those endearing attentions, which reach from the most devoted conjugal and material affection. In life, she was beloved; in death, she was lamented. But she has left with her bereaved friends the consoling evidence, that their loss, is her evin

MISS MARY IDE WHEATON.

[Jeremy Taylor.]

A PARABLE.—1. A certain man going down from Youth to Manhood, fell among grogshops, where he was stripped of his money, his chargoter, and his friends, and left poor, ragged, and half dead with disease.

2. And by chance, there came down a certain Moderate Drinker that way, and when he saw him, he scorned him, and passed by on the other side.

Mary Ide Wheaton, daughter of the late Rev. Josephus Wheaton, of Holliston, died at Wrentham, on months. Again has death entered this family circle; an only and beloved daughter, an affectionate sister and much esteemed friend, has become its victim. Few have nonifested a mind naturally endowed with so high intellectual and moral faculties, as she whose death thus early in life, it is our painful duty to announce. By the cultivation and expansion of these came where he was, and when he saw him, he passed by on the other side.

4. But a certain Temperance Man, as he she would be able to exert that influence which her A Good Lesson to be Learned.—Those men who are doing a comfortable business in the country, can learn at least one good lesson by the distresses of the times, and that is, to be contented with their lot. When others, engaged in speculation or extensive trade, were gaged in speculation or extensive trade, were contented with their lot. When others, engaged in speculation or extensive trade, were making fortunes almost in a day, they were disposed to be dissatisfied with their slow but certain gains, and sigh to be among their more fortunate friends. But now the scene is changed. That riches take to themselves wings and fly away, has been terribly verified. Many who were worth twenty, fifty, and a bundred thousand dollars, are now bankrupts to a large amount. Thousands of speculators, who were worth a fortune on paper, are now without a copper. But the business man of the country, who was satisfied with a small but safe business, is still on sure ground, and is saved all the misery of a state of bankruptey.

[Hampshire Gazette.]

Philadelphia. Oct. 21, 1837.

To my American friends in general,—
Having been called upon by several gentlemen have a constant that the pure principles of the trooped want and until about two years previous to her death, that, in her own estimation she was sensible of the entire similation and so was sensible of the entire similation she was sensible of the entire similation she was sensible of the entire similation and the radical was sensible of the entire similation she was sensible of the entire similation season, and the product would doubletes yield many tons of Sacchaire matter.

Excurace that the majorator of this town, raised on a piece of five acres of season was seen to ease them to be of such extent and strength, that on a piece of five acres of such to the care. The wheat is of the first purpose, and the tode of wheat, being twenty-five hushels to the care. The wheat is of the first quality, fit to lease of an seed wheat, and most of it has been sold for the purpose, and the such as the

THE CHURCH:

Small Treatise in Explanation and Vo.
Populse Form of Church Governments and indifferential by the Congregation divides the United States and of English, Dr. D. Professor in the Theological One Vol. 1800s. 180. One Vol. 18mo, 126 pages, tract from the Judicial Schulings, Ban tract from the Judicial Advertisement, with common many of its brethren with whom he has been supported by of corresponding to the common support.

of the common mind, was much needed at the present time. This need it has been his object in some measure to supply. How far he has succeeded in this siteinpit, the public will decide.¹⁰ Jar. Published by WHIPLE AND DANKELL, No. 9 Cornottil.

Who both made man's mouth? or who maketh
the damb, or deaf, or the seeing, or the BLIM? have not 1

Extract from the Perface. "To awsken the attention
and engage the sympatime of the young in their behalfof those who must at no remote period become the actors
in this benevolent caterprise—is an object at once important and desirable. The facts contained in the following
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WILLIAMS'S NARRATIVE.

NARRATIVE of Massionary Enterprises in the South
A NARRATIVE of Massionary Enterprises in the South
A Sea Islands, with remarks upon the Natural History
of the Islands, Origin, Languages, Traditions, and usages
of the Inhabitants, by John Williams, of the London Missionary Society, distartical with engravings on wood, by
G. Baxter, first American edition. Just received and for
sale at CROCKER & BREWSTER'S, 47 Washington
street.

A CHRISTMAS and New Year's Present, edited by G. Goodrich; a Treatise on Digestion, and the dorders incident to it, which are comprehended under t "American therry can be destroyed only by Profession, A.C. Ac. in the University of the city of New York, "American therry can be destroyed only by Popus Ciergy,"—Lajayette. Just received at CRO, KER AND BREWSTER'S, 47 Washington street.

Non. 3.

ON Saturday, Nov. 11, at 9 o'clock, at the Store No. 3 Tudor's fluiding, opposite the east side of the New Court House, will commente the sale of a very valuable Catalogue of flooks, principally in Foreign Languages Catalogues may be had at the Office of Whitwell & Searce, Auctioner's, and at the page of sale. zw. Not. 3.

CHEAP SPELL SPELL SPECIAL SPECIAL CHEAP SPELL SPECIAL CHEAP SPELL SPECIAL CHEAP SPELL SPECIAL CHEAP SPECIAL CHE

CHEAP SPELLING BOOK,

On a New Plan-just received and for sale by JAMES

A Spetting flook containing Exercises in Orthography,

Commission and Reading. By Wittiam Holles. Free

E. 25 cents per dozen John Kirbs, Esq. Principal of the

Recommendation and many lands of the property of the

examining it."

This work has been highly approved by the Principal of Policy School in Norwich, and many other teachers.

Oct. 20 II. Depositary, 13 Co.

THE CHRISTIAN KEEPSAKE,
AND Missionary Annual. Edited by Rev. John A.
This splended Annual contains contributions from James Montgomery, Rev Bohert Philip, Mrs. Opin and others, one England, Rev. John S. Stone, Rev. John Rev. Der. Implications of the Company of

COMPLETE Schooln aster's Assistant; being a comprehensive system of Practical Arith-dapted to the use of Schools in the United States; a duled and illustrated in a manner calculated to ery much improved.

For sale by JAMES LORING, No. 132 Washington St.

As above - The Family Notes; or, Companion to the digs, and the people of the United States, Peck's and well on Gazetter. Rishon Wilson's Person Medications of the people of the United States, Peck's are Gazetter. Rishon Wilson's Person Medications.

Hocker's Family Book of Devotion, consisting of Prayers

BOOKS, &c. &c.

DARLOR SCRAP HOUR for 1838; American Almanae do do Mentours at Pious Women, Tytodale's New Texament; Girnal's Americans, Acc. Ac; Tex Actipus Tyranius of Sophorles, by Stuart; Practical Religion, by Woodsrigg: Dandertie's Lite of Waiton; Popular Indichter, by Indichter, fy Indichter, Fincey's Lectures to Christians, Memoirs and Research

THE FAMILY NURSE; Companion of the Fragal Housewife, by Mrs. Child-revised by a member of the Massachusetts Medical

I have more merely contains the elements of nursing, it is by no means intended to supersed the advice of a specific order. It is simply a bousehold friend, which the unsertienced may consult in common occasions, or student elements, when medical advice is either unnecessary from the containing of t

Washington street, up stairs.

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DREFARED for one American includes School Union.

This series of Questions on the Old and New Testinment, now embraces more volumes. Vol. 1, is on the International Control of Cont

re of the pupil.

For sale at 10 cents each, (excepting the fith volume, shich is 2 cents, at the Depository of the American Suniasy School Union, No. 22 Court street, Boston.

Oct. 20. WM. B. TAPPAN, Agent Am. S. S. Union.

SETH GOLDSMITH,

TEMPERANCE WINES.

GILERT, JR 165 Tremont, Course of Bromfield St.

For office for sale, a number of kings of Temperator
Wines, for Communition Service.

Churches can be applied with a pure article. Committrees chosen by Conferences of Churches have purchased
the shows article, white reference can be given for the inshows article, white has given perfect satisfaction.

Alon,—A large and general assortment of GRO ERIES
for Families, together with a choice selection of TEAS.

Sus.

Oct. 27.

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PUBL

No. 46 Vol

Cause of

EARLY CURISTI Letter to William Ladd

American Peac Deat Sir, — Some time s from you, requesting that I my opinion as to the view early Christians in respect sible engagements have giving attention to the su sent time; nor have I now by as I could wish, or as partance of the subject de-green some attention to it, inquiries thus far, I am will be some, the writings. By some, the writings bees of the first two or the be regarded almost like the and a unanimous and con expected from them, on all expected from them, on al under their cognizance.— the Fathers with such imp them thoroughly on almos likely to rise from the lab Fathers, in general, were ere not inspired men.

were not inspired men, emest in their religion, be to all the infirmities of hum testinony is often inconsist deter. Thus, in reference war, I think it would not loth sides of it from the I form the same Father.

The Apostolic Fathers, as of Rome, Ignatius, Polyca not seem directly to have a stall. They hold the same isspired writers in regard will, loving our enemies, direct opinion, that I can unlawfulness of war. We however, during the first ce tian being engaged in war. Justin is quoted by the Gagainst the lawfulness of ware of references) I have the passages to which they spology, (Sect. 49) speakington of Christianity, Justin bertofore were continually heretofore were continually other, will not now so mue gainst our enemies, nor telespe those that are hunting He has reference here, how to the subject of war, but to case of persecution. Tertullian lived near the

Tertullian lived near the coun third. His testimony woul importance, were it consists whappily it is not so. I p for words as possible, wha sile of the question of war. (Chap. 37) speaking of the ctions to which the Christian of the ctions to which the Christians of the ctions of the ctions to which the Christians of the ctions of t were exposed, Tertullian conspiracy of evils against enspiracy of evils against desc mortal provocations, on observed to have been, has? Whereas, in a nig have made ourselves ample we not thought it unlawful with another. But God for divine sect should seek re suffer what is sent to refin oald not revenge oursels due rather, as professed e jou in the open field, do you sat forces? We are but of testly are grown up, and ov pie. Your cities, your is mans, assemblies, and your empanies, palace, senate, the Christians. Your ter lare to yourselves, and they much name without Christian we now be unprepared greeable to our religion to the to kill?" In this passage ton-resistance is very clearl Tetullian speaks of Christia

oldiers. In his work on Idolatry, in says, "How shall any or boweven in peace shall he toldier, without a sword, who tiken away? For although though the centurion b et Jesus Christ, in disarmi nery soldier afterwards; mations among us an unlaw in his work de Corona (Se sits, "Can it be lawful to ta the Lord has declared, that word shall perish with the same of peace go into the ba hal shall be who may not r ies, send others into be During the reign of Seve var, at which time m Roman armies were in a ion against their Soverei lares repeatedly that, in the

the Roman forts and cam r, they were not there

plane Christian soldier could be Discourse ad Scapulan, (Chap. 35.). It is moreover true that Testal others of the Fathers, (Scion—"They shall beat thoughthers and their specials of the special others of the special others are being fulfilled in Scirown age.

bols."—as being fulfilled in their own age.

At the same time it is evide lags of Tertullian, and from est writings, that the Christia tot altogether decline serving the emperors. I have alread age from his Apology, in whe Christians as being found, in the Roman forts and camps. age he says, "We show y Mareas Aurelius for our paidok into his letters, you will betifying, that when his are age, on the point of perishing the stifying, that when his artere on the point of perishing Caristian soldiers, which happ his troops, did, by the power fawn a prodigious shower, to whole army." Apology Cha, Again he says, "In all our ter mindful of our Emperor seehing God for every one distinction, that he would has the of days, and a quiet thished family, a brace arm to, an honest people, and a Apology Chap. 30.

Still again he says, "We (he your forum, we frequent four forum, we frequent four haths, your shops, your tell your marts, and all othe series, we cohabit, we sail, may be seen the property and the series, we cohabit, we sail,

re; we cohabit, we sail,

we till, we traffic with

lid be of no service to the

past my understanding."

is evident also from Ter tons, that there were Chri